General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

FOR 1858-59.

(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

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General Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE PUNJAB TERRITORIES

FOR THE YEAR 1858-59.

SECTION I.

PART I.—JUDICIAL.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Amount of litigation.

1. In spite of the political troubles of 1857, the amount of litigation was unusually great, for with the end of that year ceased the privilege, hitherto enjoyed by suitors, of bringing forward their claims, for the recovery of debts proved only by bankers' books, within the term of twelve years. For the future, six years was to be the limit. Eager, therefore, to make the most of their time, a crowd of creditors pressed on the courts such claims as the change of law would otherwise have made obsolete. In 1858, when the new bar to litigation had been imposed, a decrease of no less than 20,607 in the number of original suits instituted, compared with the year preceding, occurred; and this abatement was visible in every division in the Punjab. The value of the claims preferred also diminished by nine lakhs of rupees. Out of 66,279 cases on the files of the different courts, only 1,648 remained undecided. Those statistics which are held to indicate the wakeful scrutiny of the judges, are satisfactory: a proportion, equal to 17 per cent of the contested suits, was given in favor of the defendants; the number of compromises was moderate; and the awards in cases referred to arbitrators were sufficiently checked and modified. The average duration of suits was 26 days, and evinces con-

siderable industry and despatch. About two-fifths of all the suits were disposed of in the Tehseeldars' or Small Cause Courts. Towards the end of the year, certain reforms and modifications of the existing Civil Law in the Punjab, were proposed by the Judicial Commissioner, and sanctioned by the Supreme Government; and although these have not come fully into operation, they may here be briefly noticed. They affect both the *law* and the *procedure* prescribed by the Punjab Code, which has for some years regulated civil litigation :—

Changes in law and procedure.

First.—A further alteration has been made in the statute of limitations. Claims to real property may still be heard any time within twelve years. But six years is to be the limit for suits founded on bonds, bills of exchange, partnership accounts, &c.; and suits founded on bankers' books, disputes between master and servant, and cases regarding marriage, betrothal and maintenance, with some others, cannot be admitted after three years have expired; whilst petty cases, relating to trespass, nuisance, personal grievance, and the like, can only be heard within three months. The object of these reductions is to diminish the opportunity for preferring false or fabricated claims, to prevent the postponement of trials until the cause of action is involved in obscurity from the lapse of time, and to provide for enquiry whilst facts are still comparatively recent.

Limitation of suits.

Secondly.—To improve the character of documentary evidence, it has been provided that no bond for a sum above rupees 50 can be admitted in evidence unless registered.

Registration of bonds.

Thirdly.—As a check on the accounts of bankers, who have long been suspected of imposing on the ignorant agriculturists, who form the bulk of their constituents, the maintenance of a day-book, as well as of a ledger, has been made obligatory. Models of such books are to be circulated, and the ledger alone will not, as heretofore, be accepted as evidence.

Model forms of Account Books.

Fourthly.—An additional restriction has been placed on the sale of hereditary land in satisfaction of decrees; such sales cannot now take place without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

Restriction on the sale of inherited lands.

Lastly.—Certain rules have been laid down regarding breaches of
Marriage contracts. marriage and betrothal contracts.

Such are the changes of the *law*. Those affecting *procedure* relate to the subject of costs, the language of record, and processes after decision.

2. With regard to *costs*, a revised scale of institution stamps has
Costs. been adopted, calculated at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the value of the claim preferred ; and the fees payable for summonses have been fixed at the same rate. By these means, the legal costs, which have hitherto borne somewhat heavily on suits for small sums, will be more equitably assessed without serious loss to the State.

3. With regard to the *language of record*, in suits below rupees 100,
Language of record. and above rupees 1,000 value, (which limits have been fixed in order that the experiment may be made both in the lower and higher courts,) officers are obliged to take the depositions of witnesses, and to write their decisions in English, and in their own hand-writing. The direct contact into which the judge is thus brought with suitors and witnesses, the familiarity which he must acquire with their dialect, characters, and modes of thought, the necessity of thorough personal investigation into cases thus thrust upon him, the confidence which he inspires by conducting the enquiry himself—and by excluding the Moonshees of the court from all share in the proceedings, are the arguments in favor of this measure. On the other hand, much extra labor is thrown on the presiding officers, and the experiment cannot yet be pronounced practically successful.

4. With regard to *processes after decision*, two modifications have
Processes after decision. been made. By the first, decisions of the lower courts, already affirmed by the Commissioners, cannot be appealed to the court of the Judicial Commissioner, though that officer retains the power of reviewing any particular case on his own motion. By the *second*, the rights of decree-holders to the sale proceeds of the property of debtors, sold by order of court, are regulated.

SECTION I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

5. It will be remembered what effect the events of the mutiny in

Amount of crime. 1857 had upon crime in the Punjab. In some districts, particularly those of the Cis-Sutlej division, much violent and open crime was committed, which was never fully reported. The returns of that year, therefore, do not form a fit standard of comparison. The statistics were affected by political causes, which ceased with the restoration of order, and are but slightly apparent in the returns of 1858 In the latter year, when order had been completely restored, the aggregate of reported crime was greater ; 40,088 crimes were registered to 38,401 in 1857. But going back to 1856, we find that, compared with that year, a year undisturbed by extraordinary events, there was a decrease of 316 cases. Crime was, therefore, it may be asserted, less prevalent than in ordinary years. Examining the details, however, we find that there was a slight increase in crimes of the 1st and 2nd degrees of atrocity, taken together ; though these were still below the average of 1854 and 1855. The excess is attributable to the greater frequency of crimes against life and property on the frontier, particularly in the Peshawur district, where, especially in 1857, they were unusually few.

6. But in crimes of the 3rd magnitude there was a satisfactory

Decrease of certain crimes. diminution. In 1856, these numbered 18,220; in 1857, 17,876; in 1858, they decreased to 16,004. Highway-robberies were less by 55 than in 1857 ; and burglaries, thefts and cattle-stealing were also less frequent. This decrease was particularly observable in the Leia division, where the commission of cattle thefts, the favorite offence of the locality, was much rarer than in former years. The aggregate of miscellaneous offences was larger than in the preceding year. Cases of adultery were more numerous ; and the Judicial Commissioner doubts if the leniency of our laws, in reference to this crime, does not afford it a certain measure of encouragement—highly offensive to the social feelings of the native community.

7. In all, 56,241 persons were brought to trial ; of these, about one-

Result of trials. third were acquitted ; 1,628 were committed to the sessions ; and the remainder convicted by the District Courts. The average duration of cases in which the Police were employed was 9 days ;

Duration of cases. and in those where they were not, 6 days. Nearly

Property recovered. one-third of the property stolen was recovered. The aggregate of crime reported, in proportion to population, was as 1 to

Witnesses. 323. Of the witnesses, all but about one-tenth of those who gave evidence were dismissed on their first day of attendance. In all these points, the statistics are favorable.

8. The Judicial Commissioner reports that the following miscella-

Miscellaneous improvements. neous improvements have been effected during the past year. Useless records have been destroyed, and a new system of filing those preserved has been prescribed. Orders have been issued to record evidence relating to crimes *at once*, without delaying for the arrest of suspected parties. The Judicial Commissioner has been empowered to deal finally with crimes committed by lunatics. The criminal law, as relating to foreign States, has been more clearly defined; and the operation of the Mutiny Acts of 1857 has been suspended.

9. In this year also, Mr. Thornton proposed certain reforms in the

Reforms. penal law of the Punjab, which, having received Sir John Lawrence's sanction, were subsequently put into practice, pending the confirmation of the Supreme Government. They relate chiefly to legalising the more frequent infliction of fines and corporal punishment; to the combination of these penalties with imprisonment; and to the limitation of the *term* of imprisonment.

10. It has long been felt that the legal duration of imprisonment

Imprisonment, and its substitutes. rendered its operation as a punishment both unduly severe, and insufficiently intense. The family of the criminal was deprived of his support, whilst he himself, well fed and cared for, lost little but his liberty. And, practically, the penalty has not been efficacious in arresting crime, whilst it has greatly increased the sum of punishment. Year by year, the number of criminals in jails has been multiplied, and the State put to vast expense in the construction of prisons, and the maintenance of convicts. The events of 1857 necessitated the delegation to the magistrates of the power to punish, summarily, by fines and stripes; otherwise the jails would have been over-crowded. Mr. Thornton's paper on the subject being already before the Supreme Government, it is needless here to go into details. Suffice it to say that the general results are these. A scale is authorized, within the limits of which, according to their competency,

the criminal judges are empowered to impose *fine* for all crimes and offences,—making generally an abatement of one-fourth in the term of imprisonment prescribed by the existing law. *Flogging*, up to 40 stripes, is authorized in cases of robbery, theft and the like; as well as for adultery and crimes of a sensuous character; and on this account a commutation of imprisonment, not exceeding three months, is allowed. Sentence of *imprisonment* is made obligatory for the most heinous class of offences; but in minor felonies, and serious misdemeanours, it may or may not be passed according to the nature of the case; whilst *simple* misdemeanours are primarily punishable by fine alone.

11. In the two first mentioned classes of cases, it may happen that fine or flogging, or both, are superadded to a term of imprisonment. Such are the main features of these reforms. In addition, commutation of prison labor for fine,—hitherto permitted, owing to the inequality of out-door labor as affecting convicts of former respectability, but now rendered unnecessary by the confinement of prisoners sentenced to hard labor within the walls of the jails,—has been abolished. The District Officers have been empowered to decide certain cases which heretofore it was necessary to commit to the Sessions. A modification of Act IV. of 1840 has been made, by which the cases cognizable under the Act are clearly defined and restricted, and authority given to the criminal courts to decide such cases as may be admitted, *on their merits*, with power to suspend the action complained of, to punish by fine the offending, and therewith to reimburse the injured party. Lastly, certain regulations have been devised for checking the infamous practice by which girls of tender age are brought up to become prostitutes. These changes were not introduced until the beginning of 1859, and it is as yet premature to discuss the degree of success which may accrue.

SECTION I.

PART III.—POLICE.

Disarming of Cis and Trans-Sutlej States.

12. During the past year the population of the Cis and Trans-Sutlej States, (which had been excluded from the general disarmament, which took place on the annexation of the Punjab,) with the exception of the hill districts of Simla and Kangra, were thoroughly disarmed.

The total number of weapons collected was 1,09,669. But the population of the independent Sikh States are not directly affected by this measure.

Frequency of burglaries.

13. Perhaps the weakest point of our Police system is the impunity with which simple burglaries and thefts are committed. No doubt this failure is partly attributable to the apathy of the people, and their unwillingness to prosecute. The more general diffusion of wealth, too, may have increased the temptation to these crimes, and the regularity with which they are reported is greater than formerly. But, after making all allowances, the number of such crimes detected and punished, in proportion to the number committed, is unquestionably much below what it ought to be. Attempts have, therefore, been made to identify the tribes in each district to whom rumour imputes burglary and theft as a professional and hereditary pursuit; but success has been but partial.

Notorious tribes.

14. In the Cis-Sutlej States, these crimes have been traced to no particular caste, but are represented as the work of the dissolute and improvident of all sorts, much the same as in Europe. In other districts certain tribes are notorious for crime. To be a Harnee, a Sansee, a Bowriah, men whose ostensible livelihood is procured in hunting and bird-catching, who have no generally fixed abode, yet who nevertheless are often chosen as watchmen,—to be one of *these* is to be known for many miles round as a born thief and a vagabond. These and others are known to combine in gangs, to assemble by appointment, plan and effect robberies, and then disperse,—baffling detection. Often a share of the plunder goes to the headmen of villages, without whose connivance they could not be safe. If one of them happens to be caught in the toils of the law, his fellows support his family; and many profess to cultivate a piece of land, the better to deceive the police. For some years past, a certain degree of surveillance has been exercised over these notorious tribes, but with little perceptible effect. Experiments are now being made to reclaim them by locating them on waste lands, under police control, in the hope of thus inuring them to steady habits of agricultural labor; and it is also in contemplation to employ, on the canals and railways, under a compulsory system, but with the benefit of wages, the rogues and vagabonds who themselves prefer to prey upon the public to earning their own livelihood. Happily, the

state of things, which at one time obtained in England, is here unknown. The honest laborer can always procure work. But there are hereditary classes, who for generations have been brought up to thieve, and whom to compel to labor is to elevate—not to degrade.

15. During the year some remarkable cases of murder have occurred without the discovery of the criminals. In the Cis-Sutlej States a thief stabbed two of his confederates and wounded two others, summoning them one by one by a known signal. In the Trans-Sutlej States, a man murdered a child merely with the object of increasing his reputation as a supposed wizard. In the Jhelum division, a watchman, who had made himself obnoxious by reporting cases of abduction, was found murdered. In these cases the murderers were not apprehended. On the other hand, after a long impunity, two men were convicted of a murder committed some ten years ago in the Kangra district. On two occasions the Punjab Police have behaved well.

Mutiny at Mooltan.

16. On the 31st of August, two disarmed Regiments of Native Infantry at Mooltan, the 62nd and the 69th, and a troop of Native Horse Artillery, took alarm at the order of Government, according to which they would be sent to Hindoostan in parties of 20 and 30, and broke out into open mutiny. The Police were posted so as to protect the city and civil lines, and the ferry boats on the Chenab were sunk or removed. When the mutineers fled from the cantonments, detachments of troops were sent in pursuit in different directions, but only one body, under Captain Norgate, came across the fugitives.

17. The Police were more successful. They followed up the mutineers to the southern marshes of the Chenab, where they watched them all night, captured large numbers, and aided Captain Norgate's detachment in the destruction of the remainder. Another large body, who had fled up the Chenab northward, was attacked by the Police of the district and of the Customs Department, who, though at first beaten back, when subsequently reinforced by the yeomanry and peasantry of the country round about, completely annihilated the gang opposed to them. The fate of the unhappy men, who so madly revolted at Mooltan, was indeed miserable. Of 1,323 sepoys, who mutinied, 580 perished by the sword, or by drowning; 719 were captured; of 24 only was

the end doubtful. On this occasion effective aid was given to the Police by some of the agricultural tribes.

Apprehension of mutineers at Spiti.

18. Again, upwards of 80 fugitive sepoys, who had penetrated from the territory of the Maharaja of Cashmere to the borders of Chinese Tartary, were arrested by the police of the Kangra district under Mr. Knox, Assistant Commissioner.

19. The existing strength of the regular Punjab Police, and its expense, will be seen below :—

Strength of all ranks, ...	11,183 men.
Monthly cost, ...Rs.	77,226.
Strength on 1st January, 1858, ...	11,028 men.
Monthly cost on ditto, ...Rs.	76,692.

SECTION I.

PART IV.—JAILS.

20. Owing to the junction of the Delhi and Hissar divisions to the Punjab, 7 jails were added to those already subject to the Local Government. Omitting these, however, which have not yet completely conformed to the prescribed system, there was at the end of 1858 a very marked decrease in the number of prisoners. The total was 10,099, compared with 12,469 in 1857. There has, indeed, been a progressive reduction since 1854, and the number was at the end of the year only 99 in excess of that for which the existing accommodation suffices. The result is satisfactory ; the jails will now not be over-crowded, nor recurring expense be necessary for the enlargement of buildings. The change is due to the operation of the new practice of the courts, which has substituted in so great a degree the penalties of fine and flogging for prolonged imprisonment. The full effects are not yet visible, but that the reduction is still going on is apparent from the returns of March, 1859, when the number of prisoners in all the jails, including those of the Delhi territory, had fallen from 12,405 to 12,031. It is probable that in the current year a very considerable decrease will take place. In the expenditure for the year on the old jails, there has been a diminution of rupees 30,000, or £3,000, and the average cost of each prisoner was reduced to Rs. 30-14-3. This low figure is owing

to the cheapness of food. The aggregate expense of all the prisons, old and new, was 4,39,362 rupees, or £43,936, and the average cost Rs. 32-2-11 per head. For all the jails, the rate of mortality is unusually low, being 4·83 per cent ; and this low rate would be further reduced if the prisons in the Delhi territoy were omitted, the average in the rest of the Punjab being 3·28, whereas it was in 1856 10·10, and in 1857, 6·67. The healthiest prisons are at Bunnoo, Shahpoor, Sealkote and Kohat. In those prisons, which are deemed by the Inspector unhealthy on account of bad accommodation, or of the licence of out-door labor, the rate of mortality ranges from 5·63 at Rhotuck to 13·62 at Peshawur. At Delhi, the high rate of 26·23 was reached, but this is attributed to exceptional causes. It is also believed that the absence of mortality may be due in part to the practice lately introduced of releasing prisoners on payment of a fine, in which way sickly convicts have probably been dismissed. During the year, cholera broke out in the Hoshiyarpoor jail, and some cases of scurvy occurred at Leia and Huzara. Great pains have been successfully taken to reduce the number of juvenile prisoners, and there is, it is reported, no boy under 12 years of age now in jail. Convict education has received an impulse ; the number of prisoners, 2,005, reported at the beginning of the year as being able to read and write, was doubled at the end, and one-third of all the prisoners were under instruction ; but the Inspector is not satisfied with this proportion.

Manufactures.

21. Jail manufactures have prospered, particularly at Umritsur. A total profit of nearly half a lakh of rupees on this account has accrued to Government. In this light, the advantage of the system of intermural labor is very conspicuous. It has, however, as yet been but imperfectly enforced in the jails of the Delhi and Hissar divisions. There, too, hired labor has been too much substituted for prison labor in the performance of menial service. During the year, only 25 prisoners, out of a daily average of 13,652, escaped from jail ; and at the end of the year, 14 only remained at large. The Central Jail at Lahore has been placed under the immediate superintendence of Dr. Dallas, for whom a residence in its near vicinity is being built at the public expense. During the year, all the jails but two were visited by the Inspector, Dr. Hathaway, to whose active supervision their gradual improvement is principally due.

SECTION II.—REVENUE.

PART I.—LAND-TAX.

Realization of the land revenue.

22. The following figures shew the position of the land revenue for 1858-59:—

Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1,51,70,236	1,47,43,388	4,26,848	2,22,223	1,22,042

Comparative results.

The real balance does not nearly amount to one per cent. on the total demand. Compared with the preceding year, there was an increase in the demand of rupees 28,462. This, however, is exclusive of the land revenue of the Delhi territory, which amounts to about 40½ lakhs, as will be seen in a subsequent section. In the older provinces, there has been an accession of 1½ lakhs from the lapse of the Hindoor State in the Simla district. In other districts, owing to minor lapses and resumptions, a considerable increase to the aggregate revenue has accrued. On the other hand, reductions, from special causes, or in the ordinary progress of the settlement, have been made. The general result is that the total amount of the rent-roll has not varied considerably, though about 1½ lakhs have been remitted.

Facility of collection.

Seasons and harvests.

Extraordinary cheapness of produce.

The revenue was collected with ease; coercive processes were rare; in one instance only was the extreme measure of sale resorted to. The seasons were propitious; the fall of rain favorable; the harvest generally abundant. On the other hand, has continued that low citation of the prices* of produce, which, in a fiscal point of view, is so discouraging to the agricultural population of the Punjab, and which has been so frequently mentioned as necessitating the reduction of a revenue already light. The depression of extreme cheapness is more particularly felt by the cultivators of the low moist lands adjoining ri-

The effect on alluvial land.

* *The prices of wheat varied in different parts of the Punjab, as follows:—*

	M. S.		M. S.
Jhelum and Trans-Sutlej Divisions, from	1 6	to	1 13
In the Cis-Sutlej States and other Divisions of the Punjab, from......	0 32	to	1 8
Delhi and Hissr Divisions from	0 24	to	0 39

In the Punjab, prices have never been less remunerative.

vers, which suffer from too abundant rain,—whilst in dry seasons, when prices are commonly high, their yield is largest.

Progress of revised settlements.

23.—During the past year, the revised settlements of the Goojerat and Googaira districts have been completed. Those of Mooltan, Shahpoor, Jhelum and Rawul Pindee have been considerably advanced. The expense of these operations is a little above one lakh of rupees. Gradually, that minute and elaborate Doomsday-book, in which are recorded, on an uniform plan,

Of the record of rights.

from generation to generation, every hereditary, every acquired, right of peasant proprietors, counted by millions, approaches a termination. Much attention is given to its annual correction,—to the instruction of the Putwarees in whose custody it is

Training of Putwarees.

kept,—and to the abbreviation of the forms and statements, in which something of its essence and utility is apt to be lost.

Extension of cultivation.

24. In spite of low prices, and the number of Punjabees enlisted, there has been a large increase of cultivation, and many new wells have been sunk. There is reason, indeed, to be-

General contentment.

lieve that the agricultural population on the whole were never more prosperous and contented than at present. Something of this is doubtless due to our fiscal administration, to the

Its causes.

promptness and liberality with which over assessment has been rectified, to the equality with which the burden of taxation has been distributed. But special causes for the general satis-

Enlistment of Punjabees.

faction have been at work. It is calculated that there are some 60,000 Punjabees in our employ, and that their pay amounts to 72 lakhs, or about half the land-

Their pay.

tax. Much of their earnings finds its way back to the homestead of the soldier, so lately a revenue paying yeoman, and goes a long way towards defraying the liabilities of his village.

Their plunder.

26. In addition, a large share of the booty from Delhi and Lucknow fell to the Punjabee troops, never backward in its acquisition; and this, too, is now dispersed abroad in the Punjab, and together with rewards, jageers and pensions, which have been freely granted for good service, has greatly increased the wealth of the community, and lightened their difficulties.

maintained by a bequest made by the late Nawab Fuzl Ali, has lately been established. The course of study at these superior schools may be pursued through the medium of the English or the Vernacular languages, at the option of the pupils. It comprises History, Geography and Mathematics, together with the rudiments of Science and Natural Philosophy ; and is similar to that required from candidates for entrance into the Calcutta University.

Tehseel schools.

Village schools.

Indigenous schools.

33. Inferior to these are three classes of schools, in which the medium of instruction is the Vernacular only. These are the Government Tehseel schools, the village schools, maintained by the cess of one per cent on the land revenue, and the indigenous schoools, which are independent of Government control, unless supported by grants in aid. In the last mentioned class, the plan of study is purely native, and the instruction generally rude and vicious. But the machinery of the Educational Department is systematically employed in the creation and improvement of the "Tehseel" and "one per cent" village schools. As regards the Punjab provinces, exclusive of the Delhi territory, (where the organization is still incomplete) the following figures will exhibit the progress made during the past year :—

Progress.

	1857-58.		1858-59.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Government Tehseel Schools, ...	110	6,953	116	8,812
One per cent Village Schools, ...	1,336	12,024	1,844	24,072
Indigenous Schools, ...	3,461	26,317	6,173	32,023
Total, ...	4,923	47,008	8,193	64,907

In the Delhi territory, the number of pupils in the schools under Government control is reported to be about 3,500, but the next returns

will probably shew a large increase. It will be observed that, whilst there has been a slight increase in the number of pupils at the Tehseel schools, the attendance at the one per cent schools has been doubled. Still the latter are far from being in a satisfactory condition. Until lately many have been confined to mosques, and have been mere seminaries for the propagation of Islamism. Many of the teachers are ill paid and incompetent; and it will take time to mature the reforms which are indispensable. There has been no opposition on the part of the people to the spread of education. In some instances it has been eagerly sought; though generally its progress is suffered with the apathy of ignorance.

Character of village schools.

34. During the past year, the Local Government has enjoined upon the divisional and district authorities a more active visitation and inspection of the schools, which are certain to draw encouragement from their influence.

Visitation and inspection of schools.

Cost of education.

35. The expenditure for 1858-59, is as follows :—

Expended by Government, ...	Rs.	1,69,100
Expended from the one per cent fund,......	Rs.	1,16,691
	Rs.	2,85,791

Of the Government expenditure, rupees 8,054 went in grants in aid of Mission schools, which are usually in a very efficient state.

Mission schools.

36. Books to the number of nearly 40,000, realizing some 6,100 Rs., have been sold. About the same sum is to be devoted to the gratuitous distribution of books.

Books.

Female Education.

37. Female education has yet scarcely begun in these provinces.

38. The department has recently sustained a severe loss by the death of the Director, Mr. W. D. Arnold, under whom it was first organized, and from whose ability and character its future development might have been confidently expected.

Mr. Arnold.

39. He has been succeeded, for the present, by Lieutenant E. H. Paske, who has previously had some experience of the affairs of the Department. The exertions of Lieutenant Holroyd, one of the Inspectors, also deserve mention.

SECTION II.

PART II—CUSTOMS, EXCISE AND OPIUM.

Excise.

26. In 1857-58, owing to the dispersion of the camp-followers, who were the chief consumers of spirituous liquors and drugs, there was a falling of in the revenue derived from the excise. During the past year, the collections have risen in the Punjab provinces from rupees 4,30,502 to rupees 4,64,244, being an increase of rupees 33,742.

SECTION II.

PART III.—SALT.

Customs.

27. In the salt revenue derived from the Cis-Indus and Kohat Mines, there was the considerable increase of rupees 1,32,211. Indeed, this branch of taxation was never so flourishing, having amounted to rupees 21,22,190. The increase from the Cis-Indus

Influence of cheap sugar on the trade.

Mines is not, however, likely to be permanent, but the cheapness of saccharine produce in the eastern districts gave a strong temporary impulse to the trade. The

Kohat Mines.

increase from the Kohat Mines has resulted from the discovery of extensive frauds, committed by the native officials

Punishment for fraud.

in collusion with the Afreedee traders. About 30 delinquents have been punished, and the establishment re-organized. Smuggling is effectually prevented along the Sutlej preventive lines, but still goes on towards the north through the Huzara district.

SECTION II.

PART IV.—STAMPS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Miscellaneous revenue.

28. The miscellaneous revenue obtained from canal water rent, grazing dues, fines, post-office, tribute, &c., for the Punjab provinces, shows a slight decline on the whole. But the income from stamps increased in almost every district, notwithstanding the reduction of the number of civil suits.

The post-office receipts also exhibit an improvement.

29. Compared with the returns for 1857-58, it will be seen that the sum total of the general revenue has varied but little :—

General results.

Year.		Land Tax.	Spirits, Drugs, Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1857-58, ...	Rs.	1,47,49,089	4,30,502	19,89,979	20,87,306	1,92,56,876
	£	1,474,908	43,050	198,997	208,730	1,925,687
1858-59, ...	Rs.	1,47,43,387	4,64,224	21,22,190	19,14,245	1,92,44,046
	£	1,474,338	46,422	212,219	191,424	1,924,404
Difference,..	Rs.	— 5,702	+ 33,722	+ 1,32,211	— 173,061	— 12,830
	£	— 570	+ 3,372	+ 13,221	— 17,306	— 1,283

30. For the sake of comparison, the revenues of the Delhi territory have been excluded from the above statement; but it is proper to state here that they amount to rupees 75,48,277, or £754,827, and that with this addition the annual revenue of the Punjab and its Dependencies exceeds two millions and a half sterling.

SECTION III.

EDUCATION.

31. In this department, much must depend on the Normal schools at Lahore and Rawul Pindee, and the one more recently established at Delhi. At these institutions are trained the teachers for what may be called the county and parochial schools. Many of these teachers are unqualified for their duties, and their acquirements, therefore, are tested by their being obliged to go through a certain course of training previous to being confirmed as Government teachers.

Normal schools.

32. The principal zillah or county schools are at Umritsur, Ferozepoor, Simla, and Goojerat. In addition, a school at Delhi, formerly known as the Delhi College, and

District schools.

SECTION IV.—PUBLIC WORKS.

40. The condition of the finances during the past year has not permitted any considerable expenditure on internal improvements, with the exception of the Baree Doab Canal, for the progress of which full provision has been made. But the necessity of providing shelter for the force of European troops now in the Punjab, has led to a large outlay on barracks and other military works.

Expenditure limited.

PART I.—ROADS.

41. The Grand Trunk Road between Delhi and Umballa is not yet perfectly completed. The great streams near Umballa, such as the Guggur and Markunda, the broad sandy beds and periodical floods of which present great engineering difficulties, are still unbridged. It is, however, in contemplation to construct permanent bridges as soon as practicable, and a Civil Engineer has been deputed to take sections across the whole country between the road and the hill range, in order that the water way of these costly viaducts may be accurately calculated. Over all the minor streams, temporary wooden bridges have been thrown. With the exception of about three miles, the whole section has received two coats of metal, and a third coating is now being laid on. It may now, indeed, be said that every possible measure has been taken to remove the obstacles, which have heretofore made this section about the worst for travelling along the whole of the Grand Trunk Road.

Grand Trunk Road.

42. The sub-divisions of the road, extending respectively between Umballa and the Sutlej, and between Loodiana and Ferozepoor, have been long completed; but during the past year, a third coat of metal has been in course of consolidation.

43. The sanction of the Supreme Government has lately been received to the re-construction of the old line of road between the Sutlej and Beas rivers. For this work, a lakh of rupees has been allowed, and it is hoped that it will not take longer than one year to finish. The line thus adopted will pass close to the the towns of Phugwara and Jullunder, and, though not actually the shortest, is that best adapted both to the military and

Sutlej and Beas road.

commercial wants of the country. When this section is finished, there will be one continuous metalled road from Delhi to Lahore.

44. The section from the Beas to Lahore is being coated with a fourth layer of metal, and is otherwise in excellent order.

45. On the whole, the prospect of permanently completing the portion of the Grand Trunk Road under the Punjab Government, is now favorable; the construction of the large bridges near Umballa, and the metalling of the line between the Beas and the Sutlej, will make travelling as easy as on other parts of this magnificent highway. Unmetalled branch roads have been made, connecting the military hill stations of Kussowlee and Dugshai with the Hindoostan and Thibet Road. But the extension of this line has otherwise been discontinued from want of funds.

Lahore and Peshawur road.

46. Operations with the view of making the Lahore and Peshawur road fit for traffic, for which purpose the sum of 11½ lakhs of rupees has been sanctioned, have been continued during the year; the expenditure has amounted to rupees 81,000.

Project for tunneling the Indus.

47. A project has been submitted by Major Robertson for driving a tunnel under the bed of the Indus. It met with the approbation of Sir John Lawrence, who was willing to allow the construction of an experimental shaft. But the sanction of the Supreme Government has been withheld from considerations of finance. It is proposed, however, to station a Steam

Gun Boat at Attock.

Gun Boat to ply between Attock and the opposite bank. Still, some permanent means of crossing the Indus is greatly to be desired, and is the first military necessity of the Punjab.

Expenditure on roads.

48. During the past year, the total expenditure on roads, in the Punjab, amounts to rupees 6,95,906.

PART II.—RAILROADS.

Umritsur and Mooltan line.

49. On the 8th of February, 1859, the ceremony of turning the first sod of the railway from Umritsur to Mooltan was performed by Sir John Lawrence, who had so long advocated its construction. Since then, the work has been

energetically prosecuted under the directions of the Chief Engineer of the railway, Mr. Brunton. The physical adaptation of the country, its flatness, freedom from streams, from depressions and acclivities, have been formerly described at length. The northern terminus is at Umritsur, and this will be so constructed as to admit of a through traffic from Delhi, whence, it is hoped, that in time a line will be made by the same Company now laboring at Lahore. From Umritsur to Lahore the line is straight and uninterrupted. Already the earthwork may be said to be completed, save where it has purposely been delayed in the immediate vicinity of the station plots at Umritsur and Lahore. At Lahore, the

Lahore station.

station has so been made as to admit of through traffic to Peshawur and Mooltan. This will be the main passenger station, and will be made defensible against any sudden attack. Here, too, will be the workshops, engine sheds, and spare carriages. But there will be also at Meean Meer a small passenger station. From Lahore, the line, for very many miles, running parallel with the proposed direction of the Baree Doab Canal, the railway follows the central ridge of the Doab; and though this is now barren and depopulated, it is not only raised above the drainage of the country, and consequently by far the cheaper route, but the time will undoubtedly come when, fertilized by the great canal, its favorable soil will be studded with villages, and reclaimed by their inhabitants. It seems made for a railway. Not a morass, not a stream, or valley or hill, interposes until the approach to Mooltan, where there is a mild descent. At Mooltan, as well as elsewhere, the selection of the site of the terminus has been fixed after a thorough consideration of all the engineering and military circumstances. Little has yet been done towards the actual construction of the line between Mooltan and Lahore. But contracts have been given for the erection of bungalows for the Engineers, and for sinking wells. The whole of the materiel for the permanent way of this part of the line has left Kurrachee some time, and is expected soon at Mooltan; whilst the rolling stock and other machinery, necessary to the opening of the line between Umritsur and Lahore, have already been indented for.

Prospects of completion.

50. Making every allowance for the unforeseen delays with which such undertakings are beset, there is reason to believe that the hope, of the railway from Umritsur to Mooltan being in working order within four years, is not un-

founded. And long before that time, the steam boats of the Railway Company will be running between Mooltan and Kotree, whence the railway to Kurrachee will complete the steam communication to the sea.

51. The total expenditure in India on the Punjab railway up to the 30th April, 1859, amounted to rupees 3,39,465.

Expenditure.

PART III.—CANALS.

52. This great work, for a considerable part of its distance, is now nearly complete. On the 11th April, 1859, seven and a half years after the first sod was turned, water was for the first time admitted into its channel. The majority of the more costly and difficult works,—the deep cutting through the boulder encumbered bank of the Ravee—the masonry dam 500 feet long at the head—the extensive dams across the mountain streams which interrupt the course of the canal—the numerous rapids and falls required to graduate the slope of the country,—have been finished; the remainder approach completion. The total length of the canal and its branches, as projected, from the head to the point about 56 miles above Mooltan, where it rejoins the Ravee, is 466 miles; and the total estimate of expense amounts to rupees 1,35,85,502. It is anticipated that by the end of the present year, the canal will be opened to Lahore; and including the Lahore and Kussoor branches, with escapes and lock channels, hill torrent and other cuts, a distance of 200 miles, will be included in the immediate operations. During the past year, considerable progress has been made, and a sum of rupees 10,02,445 has been spent.

Baree Doab Canal.

53. The total expenditure, from the commencement to the 30th April, 1859, amounts to rupees 77,53,165; but the sum actually devoted to the works, exclusive of establishments and contingencies, is a little short of 70 lakhs.

54. Irrigation is now given direct from the upper part of the canal. In connection with the canal, several hundred miles of roads and fences have been constructed; and trees, in which the country is very deficient, have been planted to he number of a quarter of million. Captain Dyas, the Director of Canals in the Punjab, under whose superintendence the surveys were made,

Miscellaneous works connected with this canal.

the works planned, the establishment organized, and the grand design from year to year developed, has now been compelled by sickness to leave the country. The same cause has deprived the administration of the services of Captain Crofton, the Superintendent of the Canal, who also from first to last has taken a prominent part in the execution of the project. These Officers, however, remained to see the consummation of their long-sustained labors in the opening of the canal, and to receive the public acknowledgments of the Supreme Government for their services.

Inundation canals.

55. These canals have recently been distinguished as the upper and lower Sutlej Divisions, under separate Executive Officers. In the upper division, the Khanwah Canal is complete. Masonry outlets and village cuts are being constructed. The Dourana Lungana Canal is also nearly finished. The extension of the Sohag and the repair of the Kutora Canal have been delayed for want of funds; but as these canals, together with the Khanwah, form one system of irrigation—indispensable to the fertilization of a large tract of once flourishing country, and as the expenditure involved is not considerable, early attention will be given to their re-construction. On the timely clearance from the silt annually deposited in the Mooltan canals of the lower division, much of the cultivation of the district depends. This work is performed by statute labor, in lieu of which a commutation in money is allowed to be paid. It is necessary to see, that the canals are kept in proper order, and made available for irrigation, that the fines paid in lieu of labor are expended on permanent improvements, and that the laborers are not unjustly treated, or unduly detained. With these objects, during the present year, new rules, giving the Executive Officers additional powers, have been framed. The total expenditure on the inundation canals has been rupees 51,519. On the Indus canals, principally for charges of clearance, and on account of repairs to the Manka Canal, the expenditure amounted to rupees 43,947.

Huslee Canal.

56. The existence of the Huslee Canal gradually draws to a close, as the Baree Doab Canal approaches its completion. During the past year, the estimated revenue amounted to rupees 87,388, the cost of maintenance being rupees 29,695.

Total expenditure on canals.

The total expenditure on canals in the Punjab, up to 30th April, 1859, amounts to rupees 88,00,630.

PART IV.—MILITARY AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Accommodation of troops.

57. Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 16,65,097, nearly 13 lakhs have been devoted to the accommodation of troops. Barracks have been commenced at Rawul Pindee, Dera Ismail Khan, Mooltan, Ferozepoor and Lahore, though at the two last named stations little has yet been done.

Iron barracks.

58. The temporary barracks at Attock and Campbellpoor have been completed, those at Umritsur are nearly finished. At Mooltan six temporary iron barracks are now occupied by troops, and five additional ones are in course of construction. At Lahore also, iron barracks of a more permanent sort, having the improvement of a central dining hall, are in course of erection, for a wing of European cavalry, and one of infantry. At Kussowlie two double storied barracks, which had stood for two years only, have been destroyed by fire. At Delhi, the palace, and certain native buildings, in which the troops are quartered, have been adapted, as far as possible, for their convenience; but no general plan for the permanent military occupation of the city has yet been designed. The sum spent in fortifications is not large. The fort at Attock, which commands the road as it crosses the Indus, a little below its confluence with the Cabul river, has been improved, and a powder magazine added. Provision has also been made for mounting heavy guns on the ramparts of Selimgurh at Delhi.

Delhi.

Ferozepoor arsenal.

59. The buildings of the arsenal at Ferozepore, estimated to cost 9½ lakhs of rupees, approach completion, but certain exterior defences remain to be designed.

Total expenditure on military public works.

60. The total expenditure on military works during the year 1858-59, amounts to rupees 12,98,292, and on miscellaneous, to rupees 3,66,805.

District roads.

61. But little metalled roadway has been constructed; but earthen roads to a length of 2,000 miles have been made. In the district of Sealkote, nearly 400 miles of village intercommunication have thus been opened out. In the Jhelum division, about 750 miles have been made; in the Leia division 376; in the Mooltan division, 415. The expenditure in constructing these roads has amounted to rupees 78,395.

Miscellaneous public works.

62. During the past year, local committees of public improvement have been organized for each district, and rules drawn up for their observance. They initiate

all local projects, the cost of which is defrayed from the road, ferry, local agency, prison labor, and municipal funds.

Local committees organized.

The total expenditure on miscellaneous works, comprising the construction and fortification of revenue and police posts, bridges, wells, tanks, drains and such like, as per margin, has amounted to Rs. 2,13,351; and of this sum, rupees 1,41,707 were drawn from local funds. These funds are just now rich, shewing a balance in hand of rupees 14,35,140.

208 Drain bridges.
6 Tehseels.
28 Supply depôts.
17 Thanahs.
25 Seraies.
83 Wells.
23 Tanks.
4 School houses.
Miscellaneous petty works.

Total expenditure on public works during the year.

63. The following table exhibits the total expenditure of all kinds on public works for the year 1858-59 :—

Works.		1857-58.	1858-59.	Previous Expenditure.	Total.
1st.—Roads, ...		5,51,619	6,95,906	1,18,26,008	1,30,73,533
2nd.—Canals, ...		12,70,000	11,21,375	88,71,413	1,12,62,788
3rd.—Miscellaneous,		71,471	3,66,805	28,29,329	32,67,605
4th,—Military, ...		11,40,976	12,98,292	1,34,96,261	1,59,35,529
Total,...	Rs.	30,34,066	34,82,378	3,70,23,011	4,35,39,455
	£	303,406	348,237	3,702,301	4,353,945

These figures include the Delhi territory.

Public works constructed by private individuals.

64. In addition, numerous works of public utility have been constructed by private individuals to the amount of a lakh and a half of rupees.

65. The following officers, serving in the Public Works' Department, merit special commendation for their exertions during the past year :—

Captain C. W. Hutchinson.

Major H. Rigby.

Major A. Robertson.

Captain F. S. Taylor.

Captain A. W. Garnett.

Captain W. Henderson.

Captain C. Pollard.

Captain H. Hyde.

Captain H. Rose.

CANAL DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. H. Dyas,... *Director.*

Captain J. Crofton,... *Superintendent, Baree Doab Canal.*

Captain H. Gulliver, *Executive Engineer.*

Lieutenant R. Home, *Ditto ditto.*

Mr. A. Crommelin, ... *Ditto ditto.*

Mr. J. D. Smithe, ... *Superintendent, Workshops, Baree Doab Canal.*

SECTION V.—POST-OFFICE.

District posts.

66. Under this section there is little to record, except the usual comparative statement of letters despatched through the district posts, which is given below :—

Year.	Total number of covers delivered.	Total number of covers returned undelivered.	Grand Total number of letters sent to District Post-Offices.
1857-58,......	2,52,332	14,090	2,66,422
1858-59,......	4,28,294	58,640	4,86,934
Increase,......	1,75,962	44,550	2,20,512

Increase of correspondence.

67. The large increase of correspondence is owing to the restoration of political quietude. But the fact, that the correspondence has been trebled since 1855-56, will illustrate the eagerness with which the postal arrangements

have been made use of, and may also be taken as no unfair indication of the progress of education.

Bullock train extended to Peshawur.

68. The Government bullock train now runs from Lahore to Peshawur; three carts carrying 12 maunds, or nearly lbs. 1,000, start daily, and about half the, same weight is returned from the north. The train is also available for European troops.

SECTION VI.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

69. Telegraphic communication has, during the year under report been completed to Mooltan; thence it extends without a break to Kurrachee. A station has also been opened at the important city of Umritsur, and a branch line of wire has been established for the convenience of the Lieutenant-Governor between Rawul Pindee and Murree. Another branch line has been opened from Umballa to Simla, where the head-quarters of the Command-r-in Chief are usually during the hot season. Owing to the completion of the electric cable over the Sutlej, the station at Phillor has been transferred to Attock. The total expenditure in this department has been rupees 63,422; the receipts, rupees 16,978.

SECTION VII.—MARINE.

River navigation.

Increase in Indus traffic.

70. The river navigation of the Punjab is all that has to be noticed under this head. The gradual and certain increase of the traffic on the Indus, which has gone on from year to year, and which was larger than ever during the calamitous year of the mutiny, has, during the year under report, reached its highest range, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Year.	Boats.	Maunds.	Tons.
1857-58,	3,548	11,79,495	42,125
1858-59,	3,965	13,96,397	49,871
Increase,	417	2,16,902	7,746

Considering that the total traffic was in 1855 represented by 952 tons, the prodigious development, which has occurred during the last four years, is well worthy of remark. Great activity has been excited; and no less

Boats.

than 200 boats were this year constructed at Wuzeerabad, and sent to Mooltan for sale. But in addition to the native craft, which have probably not altered in shape since Alexander the Great sailed down the Indus, steamers of light draught and great power, tugging behind them several barges at a time, have made their

Steamers of Oriental Inland Transit Company.

appearance on this historic river, under the auspices of the Oriental Inland Transit Company, and inaugurate a future unknown to its ancient annals. The particular plan, however, on which the steamers and barges are constructed, has not proved in practice so successful as could be desired.

SECTION VIII.—FINANCE.

Results of the year.

71. The figures subjoined exhibit the financial results of the past year, as compared with its predecessor:—

		1857-58.	1858-59.
Income,... ...	Rs.	2,05,30,710	2,81,84,679
	£	20,53,071	2,818,467
Expenditure,...	Rs.	1,78,78,177	1,95,53,182
	£	1,787,817	1,955,318
Surplus, ...	Rs.	26,52,533	8,631,497
	£	2,65,253	8,63,149

From the expenditure, the cost of the regular army and of the construction of cantonments has, as is usual, been excluded, but all other expenses are comprised in the above statement. In it also are included

Surplus from the Delhi territory.

the increase of income and expenditure consequent on the annexation of the Delhi territory to the Punjab provinces.

The income amounts to rupees 70,56,806, or £705,680,—the expenditure to rupees 26,01,480, or £260,148. The surplus, therefore, accruing from the Delhi territory is rupees 44,55,317, or £445,531, nearly half a million sterling.

Surplus from the Punjab.

72. The surplus, however, for the older territory is rupees 41,76,180, or £4,17,618, which is the largest which has accrued since 1853-54.

Reduction of expenditure.

73. The reduction in the expenditure of these provinces, in 1858-59, amounts to nearly seven and a half lakhs. But about two lakhs of this retrenchment are attributable to the stoppage of the public works, caused by the general financial pressure.

Local military charges.

74. The local military charges, which rose considerably during 1857-58, have been reduced by about 7½ lakhs, but still remain for the older provinces some 18 lakhs in excess of the charges for 1855-56, and inclusive of Delhi run up to 70 lakhs.

Repayment of Punjab loan.

75. There has been a considerable drain on account of the repayment of the Punjab 6 per cent loan, of which about 7 lakhs have yet to be redeemed.

Supply bills.

76. In the last report, doubts were expressed with regard to revival of that source of supply which is derived from bills granted in exchange for cash paid into the local treasuries. But it will be seen from the following figures that mercantile confidence has been completely re-established, and that this necessary support to our finances has not broken down. In 1857-8, the supply bills amounted only to 20 lakhs; during the past year they have exceeded rupees 1,20,90,000. Of this sum, about 20 lakhs are drawn upon Bombay and the North-Western Provinces,—but the great bulk on Calcutta. The specie thus secured has been of vital consequence; no remittance has been received from Bombay since October 1858, and from the North-Western Provinces only 9½ lakhs. There is, however, much irregularity in the supply from bills. In the rainy season, when trade is slack, this resource almost entirely fails. There is then, too, a simultaneous cessation of the influx of land revenue. Hence there is always the risk of a deficit in the autumn. To prevent this, remittances from one of the presidencies are indispensable.

77. On the 30th May, 1859, the cash balance in all the treasuries amounted to about 70½ lakhs; and it is necessary to hold at least this sum in reserve to meet the local demands,—to prevent the effects of temporary pressure either from failure of expected income, or the sudden increase of expenditure.

Necessity of reserve fund.

78. During the current year (1859-60), this reserve fund cannot be maintained without extraneous supplies to an extraordinary extent. A remittance of 20 lakhs is on its way from Bombay. But in addition, 60 lakhs will probably be needed to prevent the occurrence of a deficit at various treasuries before April 1860. Besides the enormous military expenditure, the railway demands at Lahore and Delhi begin to make themselves felt, and during the current year will probably absorb 40 lakhs.

Prospects of the current year.

Financial exposition for 1858-59.

79. The larger operations of the finance of 1858-59 may be approximately stated in the following sums:—

ASSETS.

Cash balance on 1st May, 1858, ...	90,71,000
Local receipts, ...	2,81,84,679
Supply bills,...	1,20,93,011
Other bills (supposed), ...	45,00,000
Remittances from Bombay,...	20,00,000
Ditto from North-Western Provinces, ...	9,50,000
Total, ...	5,67,98,690

DISBURSEMENTS.

Local, including troops under Punjab Government,...	1,95,53,182
Repayments of Punjab 6 per cent loan, ...	30,00,000
Estimated net disbursements on account of Government, India, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, Bombay, and Madras, ...	25,00,000
Old coin sent to Bombay Mint, ...	3,48,000
Railway, ...	3,37,788
Cost of troops under Commander-in-Chief and Commissariat (supposed),	2,35,09,720
Cash balance on 30th April, 1859, ...	70,50,000
Total,...	5,62,98,690

Comparison with year preceding.

80. It was calculated roughly in the report for 1857-58, that the expenditure for the Punjab provinces, inclusive of the Delhi territory, will not, in ordinary years, exceed three millions and a quarter sterling. These anticipations have not yet been realized. The income for the past year under the heads shown above, together with the large cash balance of 1857-58, exceeded five millions and a half sterling; and the cash balance at the end of the year is barely equal to the sum which it is necessary to hold in reserve. Possibly the ensuing year may show some civil and military reductions; but, on the other hand, the railway demands will largely increase.

Offices of Account and Audit.

81. Offices of Account and Audit have now been established at Lahore; and, under the superintendence of Mr. H. D. Sandeman and Mr. W. J. Raynor respectively, have much contributed to promote regularity in matters of finance, to the satisfaction of the Local Government.

Unadjusted advances.

82. The unadjusted advances from the several treasuries have been reduced from 37½ to 20 lakhs.

SECTION IX.—ECCLESIASTICAL.

83. Owing to financial pressure, no new churches have been built. In the present year the sanction of the Supreme Government was accorded to the completion of the Peshawur church, which had been delayed pending the erection of the barracks. It is now in contemplation to construct a church at Mooltan, where there is a considerable force of European troops. A grant in aid of private subscriptions, for the erection of a small church at Abbottabad, has been made. The roof of the fine church at Umballa has been greatly injured by a violent hurricane. No increase has yet been made to the staff of chaplains, notwithstanding the large number of European troops at present quartered in the Punjab provinces. More chaplains are urgently needed.

SECTION X.—POLITICAL.

Character of events.

84. The political annals of 1858-59 are unusually barren, and happily none but peaceful events will have to be narrated.

85. Our friendly relations with Cabul have endured; but the mission, under the conduct of Major Lumsden, which had been deputed to Kandahar, returned in the summer of 1858. With its retirement, the subsidy of a lakh of rupees a month, which had been allowed to the Dost during its residence, ceased to be paid, as had previously been agreed. The death of Hyder Khan, the heir apparent, has placed Shere Ali Khan, Governor of Kandahar, next in succession to the Dost. The value which the Ameer sets on our alliance has been manifested by his decisive discouragement of a visit proffered by Monsieur Khanikhoff, a Russian agent who had arrived at Herat. Our own policy has been intimated by the Governor-General declaring the Koorum river the boundary of British dominion. For the rest, no opportunity has been lost of interchanging civilities, and, at the request of the Ameer, a riding elephant has been presented to His Highness.

Cabul.

86. On the long line of the north-western frontier, almost perfect tranquillity has been maintained. The frequency of the thefts committed in the Dehra Ghazee Khan district, at one time led to the imposition of police restrictions on members of the low lived Soliman Kheyl tribe, men who in the cold weather descend to the plains for the sake of good wages; and more lately the peace of Bunnoo has been disturbed by a Wuzeeree raid. With these exceptions, unwonted quiet has reigned on the border.

The frontier.

87. The important services rendered by the great chiefs of the Cis-Sutlej States during the year of the mutiny, have already been recorded. Now must be recorded the manner in which the British Government, in its hour of triumph, has testified its gratitude.

Cis-Sutlej chiefs.

88. To the Maharaja of Puttiala has been granted in perpetuity the Narnoul division of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £20,000 per annum; also jurisdiction over the small state of Bhudour, which His Highness had long desired to obtain; and a remission of the annual commutation tax to which he was subject, amounting to rupees 5,265.

Puttiala.

89. To the Raja of Jheend has been assigned the hereditary title to the Dadree territory, estimated at £10,300 per annum, together with 13 villages in the Koolaran pergunnah with a rental of £1,381 per annum.

Jheend.

90. On the Raja of Nabha a portion of the Jhujjur territory, valued at £10,600 per annum, has been bestowed in perpetuity.

Nabha.

91. Certain minor favors have also been conceded, and titular distinctions and ceremonial observances have been awarded. In return, the chiefs are bound to render civil and military service when required by Government.

92. The magnitude of these rewards is not more than proportionate to the importance of the co-operation given at a most critical time by these powerful auxiliaries.

93. The troops of the Maharaja of Puttiala were further engaged on our side, during 1858, in the campaign which ended in the restoration of the Maharaja of Gwalior.

94. The loans, amounting to 6 lakhs of rupees, made by Puttiala and Nabha, are still unredeemed.

Loans.

95. To the Alloowalia Raja, who took under his personal command a force of 2,000 men to Oude, and bore his part in six different actions, a considerable estate in that territory has been allotted. He has there become a principal Talookdar.

Alloowalia Raja.

Maharaja of Cashmeer.

96. The contingent sent by the Maharaja of Cashmeer to the siege of Delhi was composed of the following troops :—

Artillery, ...	140
Cavalry, ...	160
Infantry, ...	2,267

This force returned to Jummoo in April, 1858. Whilst on service they behaved well; the men are reported to be tall, well made, and not wanting in courage, but better fitted for infantry than cavalry. In acknowledgment of the aid which he afforded, jewels and horses, to the value of £10,000, are about to be presented to His Highness. The Maharaja himself intends sending for the acceptance of Her Majesty a costly selection of the choicest fabrics of Cashmeer.

97. One of the latest acts of Sir John Lawrence before resigning his office, was to compose the long-standing feud between the reigning chief, and his cousin, the Raja Jowahir Singh. The latter is the son of the Raja Dhian Sing, long the prime minister

Raja Jowahir Singh.

of the Lahore State, through whose influence, mainly, Golab Sing rose to sovereignty in the hills. After his father's death, Jowahir Sing held a considerable fief in the Jummoo territory, but was expelled by his uncle Golab Sing in 1856. Since then he has never ceased to intrigue, and, dreaded by the Maharaja, was also a cause of anxiety to the Punjab Administration, because many discontented spirits looked to him to light up that flame of civil contention at which their best hopes are kindled. Sir John Lawrence obtained the permission of the Supreme Government to mediate between the relatives; and it was finally agreed that Jowahir Sing, on condition of residing at Umballa, or any where east of it, should receive from the Maharaja a lakh of rupees per annum, one-half to be inherited by his male offspring; and the terms of this contract have accordingly been carried out.

98. The valley of Cashmeer, which had been closed to European travellers since the mutiny, has this year been again thrown open.

Cashmeer re-opened.

99. Of the independent hill states about Simla, that of Hindoor, or Nalagurh, the revenues of which are estimated at rupees 64,570, has lapsed to the British Government, owing to the death of Raja Bijjeh Sing, in 1856, without legitimate heirs. He left three natural sons, who, on account of the services of their father during the Goorkha war, on the rejection of their claims to the succession, received an increase to their jageers.

Hindoor State.

100. The young Raja of Sirmoor, now about 16 years of age, has been permitted to assume the direct management of the affairs of his territory, which under his father had fallen into confusion. For their services during the crisis of 1857, several of the hill chiefs have been distinguished by honorary titles and investitures. For some time past, the position of affairs in Bussahir has attracted anxious attention. This state, rescued in 1815 from the grasp of the Goorkhas, was restored by us to the legitimate Raja. He was then a minor, and being opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers of the State, met with difficulties in his administration, which during a long reign he never wholly overcame. He died in 1850,—leaving his son still in his boyhood, and under the guardianship of his widow, a clever but abandoned and intriguing woman. An attempt made to form a regency failed, and one of our own native

Sirmoor.

Hill chiefs.

Bussahir.

officials was then deputed with orders to effect a money assessment in the simplest form practicable. The amount, however, was pitched far too high, and had speedily to be reduced. The new system also was from the first unpopular, and strongly opposed by the hereditary Wuzeers. On the occurrence of the mutinies, therefore, the Raja directed that the revenue should be taken, as of old, in kind. But the change was incautiously made, much confusion resulted, and the treasury soon became empty. Then again the Raja would gladly have reverted to cash collections, but the Wuzeers resisted, and the breach between the two parties grew daily wider. About this time, the alleged hostility of the Raja's illegitimate brother, a man of debauched and violent character, induced the Lahore authorities to order his arrest, but without effect. Both the Wuzeers and the vacillating Raja were alternately accused of protecting him. Again, several petitions, representing the peculation and misconduct of the officials about the Raja, were given in. Thus there are several elements of discord and danger,—the imbecile Raja, misled by mischievous and venal counsellors,—his intriguing mother,—his drunken and unscrupulous brother,—and the refractory Wuzeers, round whom were rallied a large portion of the malcontent population.

Circumstances of Bussahir.

101. Bussahir is a strong mountainous tract, extending for many marches to the north of Simla. It is intersected by the Hindoostan and Thibet road, and any general disturbance was, if possible, to be averted. Accordingly, towards the middle of April, 1859, Mr. Barnes, Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, visited the country, with orders either to reconcile the contending parties, or to take measures for the temporary introduction of British authority. The Commissioner found the province much distracted. The popular party, the "Doom," as they were called, had for ten months abandoned their homes, assembling in the field in passive insurrection, and occasionally committing violent outrages. The official, or "Dhao" party, had already been worsted and expelled. The Raja's brother had openly joined the "Doom," and the Raja himself, with his usual fickleness, now pretended to accede to the popular wishes. Gradually, all parties were assembled unarmed before the Commissioner, who was for some days engaged in the investigation of the grievances alleged by the people. At last, being convinced that their complaints were in the main founded on justice, he promised the concession of their

demands, viz., the collection of the revenue in kind, the strict scrutiny of the state accounts, the amercement of official defaulters, the limitation of the number of executive Wuzeers, the exclusion of the Ranee and the Raja's brother from power, and the dismissal of an official who had made himself peculiarly obnoxious. The Doom then dissolved, and the people dispersed quietly to their homes. The Raja also professed himself satisfied, and it now remains to be seen if the measures thus taken will secure to Bussahir the benefits of internal peace.

Bhawulpoor.

102. On the 3rd October, 1858, died the reigning Nawab of Bhawulpoor. He was peaceably succeeded by his eldest son, Ruheem Yar Khan, who has been invested with the customary presents on the part of the British Government.

SECTION XI.—MILITARY.

Military.

103. In this chapter there is little to relate worthy of special notice. Few changes have taken place, and but few movements have occurred, amongst the troops serving under the orders of the Punjab Government, during the year 1858-59. All recruiting has been stopped, and reduction has steadily progressed.

Return of Punjab regiments from Hindoostan.

104. The 1st, 2nd and 4th regiments of Punjab Infantry returned to the province from service in Hindoostan.

105. Of the regiments of the Punjab irregular force, which have been employed in Hindoostan since the breaking out of the rebellion, the 1st and 2nd cavalry, 5th Punjab, and the 1st, 2nd and 3d regiments of Sikh Infantry still remain there.

106. Three Sikh Companies of artillery, raised in 1857 for service at Delhi, returned to the Punjab. The Companies were broken up, and the native officers and men were absorbed in the mounted police and organized police battalions.

Miscellaneous reliefs and movements of troops.

107. The 2nd Sikh cavalry at Delhi were relieved by the 4th Sikh cavalry from Lahore. The former corps has since done good service in Rohilkund.

108. The 6th Punjab infantry relieved the 10th at Dera Ismael Khan, which regiment is now cantoned at Peshawur ; the 8th Punjab infantry moved from Peshawur to Kohat. The 9th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th

and 20th regiments marched for Hindoostan, and many of these regiments have since been actively engaged against the rebels.

109. Four guns of the artillery, Punjab irregular force, were detached to Hindoostan, and have been employed against the rebels.

Peshawur mountain train.

110. The Peshawur Mountain train battery has been incorporated with the Punjab irregular force.

Conspiracy in 10th Punjab infantry at Dera Ismail Khan.

111. A few Malwa Sikhs in the 10th Punjab infantry, at Dera Ismail Khan, conspired against the State; the conspiracy was detected, and a searching enquiry was made into the affair, and into the state of the troops at Dera Ismail Khan, by Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B. The result of the enquiry was satisfactory, and shewed that the conspiracy was confined to one particular class, in the 10th regiment only. No capital punishments were deemed necessary; a few men were punished by transportation beyond the seas, whilst others were dismissed the service. The principal conspirator, however, a Jemadar of the 10th Punjab infantry, escaped, and is supposed to have found refuge amongst the independent hill tribes in the neighbourhood of Dera Ismail Khan. The primary object of the conspirators was, apparently, to seize the fort, which is the depôt for ordnance stores of the Punjab irregular force, and which has hitherto been held by native troops. To guard in future against similar attempts, and to baffle the hopes of the disaffected, a European garrison of 100 men now occupies the place.

112. During the course of the enquiry into the affair, the native commandant of the 6th police battalion was murdered by his native adjutant. The murderer is supposed to have been actuated by private motives only. He was immediately seized, tried by a commission under the orders of Brigadier General Chamberlain, and executed in the presence of the troops at the station, within a few hours after the perpetration of the murder.

Reductions.

113. The numerical strength of the Punjab infantry regiments, both old and new, is being reduced to 600 privates; but no reduction has been made in the commissioned and non-commissioned grades.

114. The disarmed Hindoostanee regiments* at Meean Meer and Peshawur, were disbanded and sent to their homes. At Mooltan, owing, it is believed, to misapprehension of the intentions of Government towards them, the 62nd and 69th N. I., which had been disarmed in 1857, broke into open mutiny, attacked the European regiment, and endeavoured to seize the guns of the royal battery. They were repulsed with great slaughter. The 11th Punjab infantry, under the command of Captain Denniss, behaved admirably on the occasion, and showed an excellent spirit. The great mass of the two regiments were destroyed in cantonments, and those who escaped for the time, and made for the Bhawulpore territory, were brought in from day to day by the police, and were executed.

* The 5th Cavalry.
8th ditto.
16th Native Infy.
24th ditto.
27th ditto.
35th ditto.
39th ditto.
49th ditto.
64th ditto.

Disarmed Hindoostanee regiments in the Punjab. Outbreak among those at Mooltan.

115. The fragments of the 3rd, 36th and 61st regiments of native infantry, which remained behind when those corps mutinied and broke away from Jullunder, were embodied; and now form a corps styled the "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment."

Formation of "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment."

116. A wing of the 4th, the 33rd, 58th, and 59th regiments of native infantry, were re-armed; and are now employed at different stations in the province.

Hindoostanee troops re-armed, and serving.

117. Four regiments of Sikh cavalry, and seventeen regiments of Punjab infantry, raised during the mutinies, under the orders of the Supreme Government, were transferred to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The "Loyal Poorbeeah regiment" was likewise made over to the Commander-in-Chief.

Transfer of certain regiments to Commander-in-Chief.

118. A regiment of Goorkhas was formed in Huzara, by the transfer of men of this class from Punjab infantry and police battalions. It is styled the "Huzara Goorkha battalion."

Huzara Goorkha battalion.

119. An abstract return of the irregular and police force, and a memorandum of the cost for the year 1858-59, will be found in the appendix. The latter statement is exclusive of the cost of arms, ammunition and clothing.

Appendices.

120. The troops serving under the Punjab Government consist of four native companies of artillery, which garrison the frontier forts, and man 3 light field batteries of 18 guns; two mountain train batteries of 14 guns; 5 regiments of Light Cavalry; 2 regiments of Mooltanee cavalry; 11 regiments of Punjab and Sikh infantry; one mixed regiment (Guide Corps), cavalry and infantry; one regiment of Goorkhas; nine battalions of organized police; 49 troops of mounted police; 3,583 horse levies; and 4,346 foot levies. Of the horse levies, 1,173 are still serving in Hindoostan.

Present strength of force, including the organized police, horse and foot.

Total of all branches, 36,840.

Commendation of officers.

121. The conduct of the following officers during the year entitles their names to conspicuous mention:—

Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B.

CAVALRY.

Major W. T. Hughes, ... Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.
Major S. Browne, ... Commanding 2nd Punjab Cavalry.

SIKH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colomel G. Gordon, ... Commanding 1st regiment.
Captain R. Renny, ... Commanding 3rd regiment.

PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Major J. L. Vaughan, ... Commanding 5th regiment.

SIKH CAVALRY.

(Now under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.)

Captain L. B. Jones, ... Commanding 1st regiment.

MOOLTANEE CAVALRY.

Major C. Cureton.

PUTHAN HORSE.

Lieutenant A. Vivian.

Major S. Jackson, ... Commanding Lahore Light Horse.

NEW REGIMENTS PUNJAB INFANTRY.

Captain J. F. Stafford, ... Commanding 7th Punjab Infantry.

CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Captain Younghusband. | Captain Tronson.

Lieutenant Hayley.

SECTION XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture.

Flax.

122. Through the exertions of Mr. Prinsep, Deputy Commissioner of Sealkote, something has been done in that district towards interesting the people in the cultivation of flax, but elsewhere there has been no movement. The fact is that, owing to the absence of a local demand for the product, there is no encouragement to rear it ; and the zemindars are, therefore, generally indifferent, and see no advantage to themselves in its cultivation. But if capitalists were prepared to take the plant off their hands *on the spot*, they would readily grow it. That it can be profitably exported to the English markets, has been satisfactorily proved. Two tons of flax, grown in the Goojranwala district, and valued at £31-10-0, actually fetched £90 at Belfast and Dundee. The expenses of export were borne by the Government, so that the net profits, which equalled 80 per cent, were exceptional ; but even making all allowances for the present high rates of transport, the best judges are of opinion that the trade might be profitably engaged.

Cotton—effects of irrigation on.

123. A question was mooted during the year regarding the effects of irrigation on cotton crops. The Collector of Baroach (Bombay) deprecated the introduction of a canal into that district, on the ground that it would deteriorate the quality of the plant. It is known, also, that on the basaltic soil of the Nerbudda territory, the finest crops of cotton are grown without artificial irrigation. So, too, in the Jullunder Doab, good cotton is raised on unwatered land. In the Delhi territory, it is a saying that dry lands produce the best cotton,—lands irrigated with wells, the second best,—and lands drawing water from canals, the worst. But in many parts of the Punjab, there is always a certain area, of the land irrigated from a well, cropped with cotton. Hence it is plain that quite as much depends on the soil as on the irrigation.

FORESTS AND ARBORICULTURE.

Forests and arboriculture.

124. Although the finest sort of timber grows in the interior of the Kangra district, more particularly in Kooloo, yet, owing to the difficulty of bringing it into the markets in the plains, it is not practically available. The forests of Kangra proper produce little but oak and common fir. The oak, indeed, is of great strength, but decays from exposure to wet. Deodar is free from this defect, and is, therefore, most in demand for building purposes. The conservation of the Kangra forests has lately received attentive consideration. Owing to the abundance of wood, there is a tendency to waste. The people themselves, deeming the supply inexhaustible, take no pains to supply the place of trees cut down. The manorial rights of Government have, therefore, been recently more distinctly asserted, and a more watchful surveillance has been devised; whilst, at the same time, the co-operation of the people has been invited by the grant of larger perquisites, and a more general partition of the proceeds of sales allowed them.

Pangee timber agency.

125. The timber agency at Pangee, high up the Chenab, in the territory of the Maharaja of Cashmeer, has been continued up to the present time. The quality of the timber has not, however, proved satisfactory. Two causes for this inferiority are assigned:—1st, that the trees have heretofore been felled at the wrong season; and, 2ndly, that trees growing at too low an elevation have been selected. But it is believed that the supply of timber for the purposes of the State, and also for the railways, must be drawn from these extensive forests, whether through the agency or through private merchants, and that the agency is valuable in reducing the price of timber.

126. The present cost of establishment amounts to rupees 563 per mensem. Much of the timber felled is still unsold.

Plantations and nurseries.

127. The planting of trees on canals, and roads, continues to form a main feature in all reports of local improvement; but there is nothing under this head which calls for particular notice at present. The sum expended on arboriculture by the district officers, was rupees 43,064; and there are reported to be 41,85,579 trees alive. In the drier districts, a vast number wither away.

MINING.

Mining. 128. Nothing was done during the year under report.

SURVEYS.

129. During the past year, the revenue survey of the Baree Doab, terminating with the completion of the Mooltan division, has been brought to an end. Probably, during the present year, the survey of the Sind Saugor Doab will also be finished. The topographical survey of the Derajat has been continued by Captain Johnstone in the district of Dera Ghazee Khan. In it is included a portion of the Soolimanee range of mountains, in which, occupied as they are by unfriendly tribes, the service is one of danger. The survey of Cashmeer, one of great interest, has also been advanced under Major Montgomerie of the Bengal Engineers.

Surveys.

Revenue survey of Baree Doab completed.

DISPENSARIES.—VACCINATION.

130. The number of patients treated at the dispensaries, in 1858-59, was larger than in any former year, when 1,01,692 applicants were relieved; and, compared with 1857-58, there was a considerable increase, as will be seen below ;—

Dispensaries.

PATIENTS TREATED, 1858-59.

In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
7,603	1,15,528	1,24,419

The increase is particularly noticeable in the Jhelum division, where the attendance was more than doubled. At Murree alone, there were more than 7,500 additional cases, chiefly from amongst the laborers and mechanics of the station. The dispensaries in the Leia division have more frequently than heretofore been resorted to by women, which is a sure symptom of popular confidence. That the attendance at the

Lahore dispensary should show a decrease of 200 female patients is, therefore, to be regretted. The dispensary at Umritsur is particularly well managed; and, during the year under report, was more numerously frequented than formerly. The returns for the Trans-Sutlej States are less favorable than in 1856 and 1857; those for the Cis-Sutlej States are good. Although there was a large increase of attendance on the whole, the number of in-door patients diminished.

Vaccination.

131. The number of cases of vaccination, exclusive of Simla—for which district no returns have been received, amounts to 62,470. But of these many were unsuccessful. Two causes combine to hinder vaccination, and repel the natives from adopting the practice :—first, the inferior quality of the virus, and the late period at which it too often reaches the stations in the plains; and, secondly, the ignorance and inaptitude of the natives employed to vaccinate. To remedy the first defect, a separate medical officer has been nominated superintendent of vaccine, with orders to reside in the Himalaya mountains. With regard to the failure of the native practitioners, it is to be hoped that an improvement may be brought about by the newly instituted Medical College at Lahore.

132. Owing to the prescribed returns from the Delhi division not being submitted, the dispensaries of that territory will not be noticed in the present report.

CONSERVANCY.

Conservancy.

133. Much attention has been paid to this subject by the local committees. At Loodiana, a main sewer, 1,000 feet long, is in course of erection. At Lahore also, extensive drainage schemes are being executed. The exterior drainage of Umritsur, which has long been projected, has been delayed too long for want of professional superintendence. Great improvements have been made at Goojrat, Dera Ismail Khan, and Mooltan.

TEA.

Tea.

134. Experience has shewn beyond doubt that the soil and climate of the upper Himalayas are highly favorable to the growth of the tea plant. The yield of the Government

plantations, covering some 800 acres, at Holta, in the Kangra district, has risen during the past year from 13,190 to 26,000 lbs., valued at rupees 52,000. It is estimated that the value of the yield of these plantations will, in a few years, amount to rupees 1,50,000. Overtures, with a view to their purchase, have been received from a Company in England.

135. The quality of the tea produced has much improved, owing to the superior manipulation of the Chinese manufacturers. A small factory has recently been established at Dhurmsala ; and another by an independent European settler at Kotgurh.

136. The zemindars of the Kangra district have lately shewn an interest in the cultivation, and have accepted in large quantities the seeds and seedlings gratuitously distributed to them.

137. The following remarks are by Doctor Jameson, to whose continued care and superintendence success is principally due :—

"Throughout the Kangra district, labour is abundant, and the "work in the plantations highly popular. Any number, therefore, of "workmen can easily be obtained. The results shewn by the planta-"tions prove how admirably the Kohistan of the Punjab is fitted for "tea cultivation. Roads throughout the district are good, and well fitted "for beasts of burden, and the great road leading from Hoshiarpoor to "Kangra is also well adapted for carts,—thus admitting of tea being "transported to good available markets at a cheap rate. Capital, there-"fore, and hands to guide, are all that are wanting to make tea culti-"vation in the Kohistan of the Punjab and its dependencies a work of "national importance."

SECTION XIII.—DELHI AND HISSAR.

Delhi and Hissar divisions; reason for separate report.

138. The Delhi territory was formally transferred from the North-Western Provinces to the Punjab, by Act 38 of 1858. The disruption of all establishments had, however, been so entire, owing to the events of the mutiny, as to entail on the administration considerable difficulties,—which it took time to overcome, and which would render a comparison of those divisions, with those which rode out the storm, unfair and deceptive. Statistics indeed have been furnished for the Delhi territory only for the last half of the past year.

Judicial civil courts, Delhi division.

139. The civil courts in the Delhi division, comprising the districts of Delhi, Goorgaon and Kurnal, were not opened until July 1858. At the end of the year, a considerable number of suits remained pending, but the average duration of trials, and the proportion of costs, were satisfactory.

Judicial civil courts, Hissar division.

140. In the Hissar division, including the districts of Hissar, Rohtuck, Jhujjur and Sirsa, 3,846 suits were tried, of which all but 240 were decided Otherwise, the details of litigation do not call for remark. At present the courts are in a transition state. The regulation law has been superseded by the more simple code enforced in the Punjab. Some difficulty has been found in the execution of decrees given previous to the transfer of the Division to the Punjab, and in some parts suits have diminished in number. But it is represented that the change of system is popular, particularly among the agriculturists, who gain by the rigid scrutiny to which the claims of money-lenders are subjected.

Judicial criminal courts, Delhi division.

141. In the criminal department, the proceedings of the special commission at Delhi are those of the greatest importance. They resulted in the conviction of 2,025, and in the acquittal of 1,281 persons. Of those convicted, 392 were sentenced to death,—57 to imprisonment for life,--256 to periods of imprisonment varying from 3 to 15 years,—and 126 for shorter terms. Of ordinary criminals, 4,011 were convicted. The total number of crimes reported was 3,114.

Judicial criminal courts, Hissar division.

142. In the Hissar division, for state offences, 187 persons suffered death,—83 were imprisoned for life,—126 for periods between 3 and 14 years,—and 15 for shorter terms. The usual criminal returns are for too brief a period to furnish much information. But crime has not been frequent.

Police.

133. Both the Delhi and Hissar divisions have been disarmed during the past year. Large quantities of arms had, however, been previously collected from the city of Delhi. But exclusive of these, 2,49,776 arms have been brought in. In both divisions the district police have been re-organized; and the levy of town duties for the pay of the city police has been successfully introduced.

144. Subjoined is a statement showing the numbers and expense of the organized police, of a quasi-military constitution, employed in the Delhi territory. They are included in the detail given in para. 120 of the military section :—

Numbers.		Total.	Expense including Staff.
Cavalry.	Infantry.		
1,632	1,981	3,613	Rs. 8,77,135 £ 87,713

145. The jails of these divisions have not completely conformed
Jails. to the Punjab system; but a higher state of discipline will be attained during the current year.

146. The following detail shews the receipts from the several
Revenue. branches of revenue in the Delhi territory :—

Year.	Land-Tax.	Spirits, Drugs and Opium.	Salt.	Stamps and Miscellaneous.	Total.
1858-59,...	39,27,518	1,10,403	27,63,102	7,47,254	75,48,277

147. In the preceding year, the revenue was only partially collected; so that no fair comparison can be made, but there was a large actual increase for the year under report.

148. The extent to which the land revenue has been realized will be seen from the figures subjoined :—

Year.		Demand.	Collected.	Balance uncollected.	Nominal.	Real.
1858,59,	Rs.	40,64,801	39,27,518	1,37,283	57,781	79,501
	£	406,480	3,92,751	13,728	5,778	7,950

Of the real balance, rupees 37,851 are in train of liquidation.

149. The land revenue of the Hissar division has been largely augmented by the addition of the confiscated territory of the late rebel Nawab of Jhujjur, which has been summarily assessed at rupees 4,65,577, and also by the addition to the Rohtuck district of pergunnah Bahadoorgurh—assessed at rupees 30,601. Some reductions of revenue have been occasioned by the overflow of the Jumna canal, which is apt to injure the soil by saline impregnation. But, on the whole, there has been but little difficulty in realizing the Government dues.

Increase by confiscation, &c., Hissar division.

150. The revenue gained from the customs duties on salt and sugar, in the Delhi territory, is very important. It amounts to rupees 27,63,102; and of this sum rupees 23,95,086 is exclusively from salt, and is in considerable excess of former years. But this is in some degree owing to the reception at Hansie and Delhi of drafts on Calcutta issued at a premium in lieu of cash,—a practice which has led to the grant of licences covering the trade from Agra to Muttra, where such drafts are not accepted.

Customs.

151. Of the miscellaneous revenue, the water rent of the Jumna canal amounted to rupees 2,48,692. A considerable increase has also accrued from the sale of stamps, especially in the Hissar division, where, owing to the restoration of order, the income has been quadrupled.

Water rent of Jumna canal.

152. It has already been stated in the section relating to education that, although a normal school has been established at Delhi, and a separate European officer appointed as Inspector, the schools of the Delhi territory have but partially revived,—and will for come time to come require to be fostered and encouraged.

Education.

153. The confiscated territory, formerly belonging to the Nawab of Jhujjur and other rebel chiefs, although summarily assessed, has not yet been scientifically surveyed; but it is proposed that this necessary work shall be commenced during the ensuing cold season.

Surveys.

154. The estates of Bulubgurh and Furruknugger having escheated to the Government, in consequence of the rebellion of their owners, numerous claims for debts incurred by the chiefs have been brought forward. These, having been examined and scrutinized, have been satisfied from the general revenues. In the case

Political.

of the Jhujjur territory also, the sums realized to the credit of the late Nawab have sufficed for the discharge of all liabilities. But the domains of the Dadree chief having been assigned to the Raja of Jheend, the claims on that chief have not yet been disposed of.

Miscellaneous business.

155. In addition to re-organizing all establishments, and to introducing a new system of administration, the local authorities have been burdened with a mass of miscellaneous business arising out of the arrest, or forfeiture of goods, imposed on persons concerned in the rebellion.

Exclusion of Mahomedans from Delhi city.

156. Up to the time of writing, the Mahomedan population have not been re-admitted into Delhi; but the Hindoos have long since re-occupied their dwellings.

Local improvements.

157. The district officers have as yet been able to devote little time to improvements, with the exception of the repairs of roads. But the Hissar district jail, which was in course of construction prior to the mutinies, has been finished.

CONCLUSION.

Punjab and Delhi territories formed into a Lieutenant-Governorship.

158. In conclusion, it has to be recorded that, at the commencement of 1859, the Punjab, together with the Delhi territory, which had been hitherto administered by a Chief Commissioner, were, under the orders of the Supreme Government, placed under a separate Lieutenant-Governor. Sir John Lawrence was the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, with whose administration he had been so intimately connected ever since their annexation to the British empire. But, after a very brief interval, he was succeeded by the present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Montgomery. It remains only to mention the names of the civil officers whose services during the year under report entitle them to the distinction.

Commendation of civil officers.

159. The services of the Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Thornton, have been very valuable. His official labors have been largely increased by the annexation of the Delhi territory to the Punjab. He has introduced system and order in the affairs of his Department, which, owing

to the disorganization arising from the mutiny, had, in the Delhi districts, unavoidably fallen into confusion, and which still require particular care, owing to the transition now taking place from the regulation to the Punjab law and procedure. Owing to these additional duties, the Judicial Commissioner has been allowed a Personal Assistant, and has found in Mr. Aitchison a young officer of great promise.

160. Mr. McLeod, the Financial Commissioner, has had to perform, in his department, duties equally laborious, and he has done them well. Owing to ill health, the Government is deprived of his valuable services. His Personal Assistants during the year have been, first, Captain E. H. Paske, who has subsequently officiated for Mr. Arnold, as Director of Public Instruction; and, secondly, Mr. T. H. Thornton. Both these officers have performed their duties satisfactorily, and evince much promise.

161. The Lieutenant-Governor desires particularly to record his high sense of the valuable aid rendered to the Government by Mr. E. Thornton and Mr. D. F. McLeod.

162. Mr. R. Temple continued, until the 8th of January, 1859, to hold the appointment of Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, the duties of which he performed for several years with marked ability. On his promotion to the Commissionership of the Lahore division, Mr. R. H. Davies was selected as his successor, and was summoned from an important post, which he held in the Agra provinces.

163. Major R. Lawrence has officiated as Military Secretary, and the Lieutenant-Governor desires to acknowledge the excellent service rendered by that officer.

164. The services of the following officers require separate mention:—

COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. G. C. Barnes,...	Cis-Sutlej States.
Lieutenant-Colonel Edwardes, C. B., ...	Peshawur Division.
Mr. A. A. Roberts, (Offg. Finl. Comr.),	Jhelum Division.
Major E. Lake, ...	Trans-Sutlej States.
Mr. R. Temple, ...	Lahore Division.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth, ...	Hissar Division.
Mr. C. B. Saunders, ...	Delhi Division.
Lieutenant-Colonel G. W. Hamilton, ...	Mooltan Division.
Mr. R. Cust, ...	Lahore and Umritsur Divisions.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Captain H. R. James,
Mr. P. Melvill,
Major J. R. Becher,
Captain O. J. McL. Farrington,
Mr. P. Egerton,
Mr. W. Ford,
Mr. F. Cooper,
Major R. G. Taylor,
Mr. R. Jenkins,
Mr. E. A. Prinsep,
Mr. Gore Ouseley,
Captain A. L. Busk,
Mr. R. E. Egerton,
Captain J. E. Cracroft,
Captain W. McNeile,
Captain R. R. Adams,
Captain H. Mackenzie.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain P. Maxwell,
Mr. J. W. McNabb,
Mr. C. P. Elliott,
Captain R. O. T. Nicolls,
Lieutenant S. S. Boulderson,
Mr. R. Saunders,
Lieutenant W. T. Mercer,
Mr. D. C. McNabb,
Mr. H. B. Hardinge,
Mr. W. E. Blyth,
Mr. W. R. Thomas,
Lieutenant A. A. Munro,
Lieutenant C. Hall,
Lieutenant J. R. G. G. Shortt,
Mr. W. B. Jones,
Mr. G. Knox,
Captain H. A. Dwyer.

EXTRA ASSISTANTS.

Mr. J. H. Penn,
Madhopershad,
Mr. O. Wood,
Qaim Alee,
Jyshee Ram,
Mr. F. R. Scarlett,
Shazadah Jumboor.

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS.

Dr. C. Hathaway.

REVENUE SURVEYORS.

Captain G. H. Thompson.	Lieutenant F. C. Anderson.
Captain H. C. Johnstone.	Captain J. L. Sherwill.

CUSTOMS.

Mr. H. Wright. | Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

(Signed) R. H. Davies,

SECY. TO GOVERNMENT, PUNJAB.

APPENDICES I., II. AND III.

TO THE

PUNJAB REPORT

FOR 1858-59.

APPENDIX I.

RECEIPTS, 1857-58 AND 1858-59.	PUNJAB, &c.						Delhi and Hissar Divisions.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.		Total.					
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
Land-Tax.	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	...	...	1,54,67,519	1,53,98,418	...	46,81,649	1,54,67,519	2,00,80,067
Excise and Stamps,...	27,51,231	30,08,460	...	...	27,51,231	30,08,460	..	14,95,946	27,51,231	45,04,406
Nuzurana, tribute, &c., ...	4,20,257	3,03,885	...	...	4,20,257	3,03,885	...	2,044	4,20,257	3,05,929
Postal, &c., ...	3,18,938	4,04,729	...	5,000	3,18,938	4,09,729	...	1,15,910	3,18,938	5,25,639
Miscellaneous,...	4,75,519	6,38,120	...	...	4,75,519	6,38,120	...	3,46,294	4,75,519	9,84,414
Toshakhanas, ...	99,758	55,080	...	...	99,758	55,080	...	59	99,758	55,139
Total, ordinary, ...	1,95,33,222	1,98,08,692	...	5,000	1,95,33,222	1,98,13,692	...	66,41,902	1,95,33,222	2,64,55,594
Extraordinary, ...	5,220	3,581	...	...	5,220	3,581	...	...	5,220	3,581
Total, ordinary and extraordinary,...	1,95,38,442	1,98,12,273	...	5,000	1,95,38,442	1,98,17,273	...	66,41,902	1,95,38,442	2,64,59,175
Local funds, ...	9,92,268	13,10,600	...	...	9,92,268	13,10,600	...	4,14,904	9,92,268	17,25,504
Grand Total,...	2,05,30,710	2,11,22,873	...	5,000	2,05,30,710	2,11,27,873	...	70,56,806	2,05,30,710	2,81,84,679

APPENDIX I.

DISBURSEMENTS, 1857-58 AND 1858-59.	PUNJAB, &c.						Delhi and Hissar Divisions.		GRAND TOTAL.	
	From Returns.		Estimated in the absence of some Returns.		Total.					
	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1857-58.	1858-59.
General, ...	6,75,956	9,07,512	...	...	6,75,956	9,07,512	...	1,444	6,75,956	9,08,956
Judicial, ...	22,99,947	22,86,911	...	...	22,99,947	22,86,911	...	6,20,994	22,99,947	29,07,905
Revenue, ...	14,85,729	15,85,046	...	...	14,85,729	15,85,046	...	5,00,182	14,85,729	20,85,228
Excise and Stamps, ...	3,15,085	3,68,621	...	...	3,15,085	3,68,621	...	1,08,407	3,15,085	4,77,028
Pensions, ...	10,95,338	11,02,851	...	...	10,95,338	11,02,851	...	43,065	10,95,338	11,45,916
Postal, &c., (includes 1,25,055* Electric Telegraph,)	4,29,518	4,94,214	...	...	4,29,518	4,94,214	...	1,42,608	4,29,518	6,36,822
Miscellaneous, ...	4,65,908	6,27,852	...	...	4,65,908	6,27,852	...	1,15,385	4,65,908	7,43,237
Military, ...	77,17,037	61,52,033	...	...	77,17,037	61,52,033	...	8,42,574	77,17,037	69,94,607
Toshakhana, ...	99,233	44,482	...	...	99,233	44,482	...	...	99,233	44,482
Total, ordinary, ...	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	...	...	1,45,83,751	1,35,69,522	...	23,74,659	1,45,83,751	1,59,44,181
Settlement and Survey, ...	1,60,987	1,23,026	1,38,000	1,50,000	2,98,987	2,73,026	...	2,607	2,98,987	2,75,633
Public Works Department, ...	22,49,937	18,86,813	...	1,50,000	22,49,937	20,36,813	...	5,736	22,49,937	20,42,549
Miscellaneous, ...	36,431	30,422	...	...	36,431	30,422	...	1,511	36,431	31,933
Total, extraordinary, ...	24,47,355	20,40,261	1,38,000	3,00,000	25,85,355	23,40,261	...	9,854	25,85,355	23,50,115
Total, ordinary & extraordinary,	1,70,31,106	1,56,09,783	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,71,69,106	1,59,09,783	...	23,84,513	1,71,69,106	1,82,94,296
Local funds, ...	7,08,971	10,41,910	...	...	7,08,971	10,41,910	...	2,16,976	7,08,971	12,58,886
Grand Total, ...	1,77,40,077	1,66,51,693	1,38,000	3,00,000	1,78,78,077	1,69,51,693	...	26,01,489	1,78,78,077	1,95,53,182

* 1857-58, ... 61,633
1858-59, ... 63,422
1,25,055

APPENDIX II.—(*Concluded.*)

Statement *shewing the distribution and strength of the Troops, Civil and Military, under the Punjab Government.*

Description.	Station at which serving.	Strength.	Total.	Remarks'
Brought forward, ..	...	...	29,793	
Mounted Levies.—(*Continued*).				
Mithen Kote, ...	...	103		
Towanna Ressala, ...	...	106		
Surfraz Khan's ditto,	...	103		
Cavalry attached to Raja Jowahir Sing's Contingent, ...	Hissar, ...	15		
Esa Kheyl Ressalla, ...	Jhujjur, ...	113		
Souter's Towanna Horse, ...	Cawnpoor, ...	333		
Orchard's ditto, ...	Pulwul, ...	370		
Lind's Mooltanee Horse, ...	Meean Meer, ...	451		
Stokes' Pathan Horse,	Bareilly, ...	155		
Smith's Pathan Horse,	Mooradabad, ...	169		
Vivian's Pathan Horse,	Oude, ...	111		
Musgrave's Huzara Horse, ...	Hindoostan, ...	405		
			2,434	
Old Foot Levies,	Dera Ismail Khan,....	223	223	
New Foot Levies.				
Peshawur, ...	...	312		
Kohat, ...	...	283		
Leia, ...	...	155		
Dera Ismail Khan, ..	...	414		
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	...	92		
Mithen Kote, ...	...	69		
Jhung, ...	...	74		
Raja Jowahir Sing's Contingent, ...	...	642		
Sirsa Infantry Police,	...	287		
			2,328	
Infantry Depots.				
Jhelum, ...	...	322		
Sealkote, ...	At Ferozepoor, ...	326		
Goordaspoor, ...	...	268		
Goojranwala, ..	At Jhujjur, ..	332		
Lahore, ...	Sealkote, ...	286		
Hosharpoor, ...	...	263		
Loodiana, ...	...	163	1,960	
Grant Total, ...	...	...	36,738	

APPENDIX III.

Memorandum of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned troops, under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, from May, 1858, *to April,* 1859.

Lahore, the 24*th June,* 1859.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	No. 1 Punj. Light Field Battery,	50,870	4	7	11,801	5	5	62,671	10	0				
Kohat, ...	No. 2 ditto ditto, ...	55,050	15	7	7,484	12	7	62,535	12	2				
Bunnoo, ...	No. 3 ditto ditto, ...	54,406	15	2	9,712	10	4	64,119	9	6				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	No. 4 or Garrison Company, ...	14,702	14	3	921	7	9	15,624	6	0				
	Derajat Field Magazine, ...	18,707	13	9	2,514	6	2	21,222	3	11				
											2,26,173	9	7	
Camp Sedhonia Ghat, ...	1st Regiment Punjab Cavalry,	2,29,261	8	11	19,190	13	4	2,48,452	6	3				
Bareilly, ...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	2,65,653	7	7	32,912	4	1	2,98,565	11	8*				* Including expense of extra squadron.
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	3rd ditto ditto, ...	2,05,558	3	4	130	13	5	2,05,689	0	9				
Asnee, ...	4th ditto ditto, ...	2,14,857	2	9	195	0	0	2,15,052	2	9				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	5th ditto ditto, ...	2,16,624	5	0	865	13	0	2,17,490	2	0				
											11,85,249	7	5	
Kohat, ...	1st Regiment Punjab Infantry,	1,50,943	4	6	18,576	8	1	1,69,519	12	7				
Buunoo, ...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	1,44,569	12	4	66,158	5	10	2,10,728	2	2				
Kohat, ...	3rd ditto ditto, ...	1,28,729	4	2	4,841	10	5	1,33,570	14	7				
Rawul Pindee, ...	4th ditto ditto, ...	1,32,387	1	0	81,684	12	4	2,14,071	13	4				
Camp on the Raptee, ...	5th ditto ditto, ...	1,38,435	13	3	17,407	9	10	1,55,843	7	1				
Dera Ismail Khan, ...	6th ditto ditto, ...	1,26,043	8	1	14,049	12	4	1,40,093	4	5				
Kohat, ...	8th ditto ditto, ...	1,19,540	2	11	426	3	4	1,19,966	6	3				
Abbottabad, ...	25th ditto ditto, ...	1,11,833	2	10	20,653	11	7	1,32,486	14	5				
											12,76,280	10	10	
Carried over, ...	....	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	26,87,703	11	10	

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Brought over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	26,87,703	11	10	
Murdan, ...	Guide Corps, ...	2,95,090	3	6	6,755	4	3	3,01,845	7	9				
Camp Sewgurh, Oude, ...	1st Regiment Sikh Infantry, ...	1,45,936	0	1	16,254	11	5	1,62,190	11	6				
Moradabad, ...	2nd ditto ditto, ...	1,34,262	13	5	4,858	15	8	1,39,121	13	1				
Camp Dhukree, Hindoostan,	3rd ditto ditto, ...	1,30,892	12	3	18,915	15	4	1,49,808	11	7				
Abbottabad, ...	4th ditto ditto, ...	1,41,881	1	3	58,793	5	11	2,00,674	7	2	9,53,641	3	1	
Lahore Division, ...	1st Punj. Police Battn. Lahore,	1,03,763	5	8	653	15	0	1,04,417	4	8				
	7th Punjab Police do. Umritsur,	1,04,776	12	0	7,004	1	10	1,11,780	13	10				
	Mounted Police Lahore and do.,	2,02,121	7	2	51,419	13	0	2,53,541	4	2	4,69,739	6	8	
Mooltan Division, ...	3rd Punjab Police Battalion and Mounted Police, ...	2,38,087	10	9	7,499	5	9	2,45,587	0	6	2,45,587	0	6	
Jhelum Division, ...	5th Punjab Police Battalion and Mounted Police, ...	2,27,170	5	4	5,508	12	10	2,32,679	2	2	2,32,679	2	2	
Trans-Sutlej Division, ...	Kangra, 2nd Punj. Police Battn.,	99,919	6	4	6,175	8	8	1,06,094	15	0				
	Mounted Police, ...	55,067	1	4	0	0	0	55,067	1	4	1,61,262	0	4	
Cis-Sutlej Division, ...	4th Punj. Police Battn. Umballa,	1,12,524	2	7	299	8	0	1,12,823	10	7				
	Mounted Police, ...	1,07,565	8	10	481	5	9	1,08,046	14	7	2,20,870	9	2	
Dera Ghazee Khan, ...	Mounted Police, ...	64,705	12	11	139	10	6	64,845	7	5	64,845	7	5	
Abbottabad, Huzara, ...	Huzara Mountain Train Artillery,	21,812	5	8	4,270	12	5	26,083	2	1				
	Mounted Police, ...	42,553	5	4	0	0	0	42,553	5	4	68,636	7	5	
Peshawur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	63,850	0	0	260	0	0	64,110	0	0	64,110	0	0	
Carried over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	51,68,975	0	7	

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total.			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Brought over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	51,68,975	0	7	
Dehra Ismail Khan, ...	6th Punjab Police Battalion, ...	1,01,779	1	2	....	...	...	1,01,779	1	2				
	Mounted Police, ...	31,834	1	9	....	...	...	31,834	1	9				
	Foot Levies, ...	24,348	11	1	....	...	...	24,348	11	1	1,57,961	14	0	
Delhi Division, ...	8th Punj. Police Battn. at Delhi,	1,00,895	14	9	342	12	...	1,01,238	10	9				
	Mounted Police, ...	1,02,254	3	7	....	...	...	1,02,254	3	7	2,02,492	14	4	
Jhujjur, ...	Mounted Police, ...	58,199	10	11	4,608	14	...	62,808	8	11	62,808	8	11	
Hissar, ...	Mounted Police, ...	87,567	13	10	....	...	...	87,567	13	10				
	Raja Jowahir Sing's Contgt.,...	80,017	1	8	250	8	...	80,367	9	8	1,67,935	7	6	Maintained as a Police Battalion.
Sirsa, ...	Foot Police, 3 Companies, ...	29,370	2	1	....	...	...	29,370	2	1				
	Mounted Police, Ditto, ...	74,234	11	0	3,683	5	4	77,918	...	4	1,07,288	2	5	
Goorgaon Division, ...	9th P. P. Battn. at Goorgaon,	99,434	10	0	346	8	3	99,681	2	3				
	Mounted Police, ...	1,99,137	7	5	2,231	3	11	2,01,368	11	4	3,01,049	13	7	
Carried over, ...	... ...	....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	61,69,511	13	4	

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies.			Total			Grand Total.			REMARKS.
Brought over, ...	....	....	..	...	....	..	...	....	...	...	61,69,511	13	4	
Peshawur, ...	Mounted Battery, ...	40,000	...	..	10,000	.	...	50,000	...	..				*Estimated outlay. No Returns received.*
Raneegunge, ...	Lahore Light Horse, ...	60,000	...	...	12,000	...	...	72,000	...	...				
											1,22,000	0	0	
Staff.														
Brigadier General Commanding Punjab Irregular Force, ...		2,000	1	...	....	...	...	24,000	...	...				
Staff Officer, Punjab Irregular Force,	@	656	10	...	....	...	...	7,879	8	...				
Medical Attendance,	@	30	...	...	....	...	...	360	...	...				
8 Captains of Police,	@	800	...	...	....	...	...	76,800	...	...				
2 Lieutenants of Police,	@	600	...	...	....	...	...	14,400	...	...				
Commissary of Ordnance P. I. Force,	@	665	...	...	....	...	...	7,980	...	...				
Deputy Judge Advocate General P. I. Force,	@	100	...	..	....	...	...	1,200	...	...				
Office Establishments to Captains of Police,	@	350	...	...	....	...	...	3,840	...	...				
7 Station Staff Officers,	@	....	...	...	....	...	...	1,800	...	...	1,38,259	8	0	
Grand Total, ...		....	...	...	....	...	...	....	...	...	64,29,771	5	4	

N. B.—The annual contingent charges to Government for the purchase of military stores, munitions of war, clothing, medical stores, &c., have not been included in this statement.

NO. 5,140.

FROM

The Secretary to the Government of India,

To

The Secretary to the Government of Punjab

AND ITS DEPENDENCIES

Dated FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd August*, 1859.

SIR,

Foreign Dept. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated 29th ultimo, No. 502, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Punjab and its Dependencies for the year 1858-59.

2.—In reply, I am directed to acquaint you that the Governor-General in Council considers the report to be highly satisfactory.

3.—His Excellency in Council desires me to request that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor will convey the thanks of the Government of India to the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, and to the Officers named in Paras. 121st and 162nd to 164th of the report, for the valuable services performed by them during the period under review. The acknowledgments of the Government are also due to His Honor for his share in the administration of the province during the year, and for the punctuality with which the result has been reported.

4.—Copies of paras. 103rd to 121st of the report, and of appendices I. and II. referred to therein, have been sent to the Military Department, with a view to the consideration of the practicability of making reductions in the Military expenditure of the province.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) CECIL BEADON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FORT WILLIAM, *the 23rd August*, 1859.

(True Copies.)

R. H. HAVILAND,

Officiating Superintendent,

Punjab Secretariat.

The admin. reports for 1859-60 & 1860-61 have been removed & sent to the K. R's Office vide B no: 582 H/C of 1943.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB TERRITORIES,

FOR THE YEAR

1861--62.

PRINTED BY AUTHORITY.

LAHORE:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, BY W. E. BALL.

MDCCCLXII

NOTE.

It was erroneously stated at page 94, para. 162 of the Report for 1861-62, that the Kohat Pass is, on average, four miles broad. The breadth is, in reality, much less, seldom exceeding one mile, and, in its narrower parts, not extending to a quarter of a mile.

ERRATA.

Page 18, in heading of form, for "Castle Stealing" read *Cattle Stealing*, and for "indendiarism"—*incendiarism*.

Page 23—the figures at end of column under head "convicted," should be 342 instead of 842.

Page 28, in seventh line from bottom of page for "af" read *of*.

Page 32, ninth line from bottom of page, for "responsibility" read *respectability*.

Page 67, the last word of last line should be *communication*.

Page 70, under head "Original Works," the sum of expenditure "Revenue" should be 2,583, not 2,533;—"Judicial" 27,718 instead of 27,715.

Under heading "Repairs—Communications" should be 1,42,712, not 14,272.

Page 126, fifth line from bottom of page, the word "favorable" wrongly spelt.

Page 104, first line of para. 181, for 1862 read 1861.

Page xix of Appendix, seventh line from the top, for "59th Bengal Cavalry" read *5th Bengal Cavalry*.

Page xxi—typographical error in number at head of page.

Page xxx of Appendix, last line but two, the word "were" wrongly spelt.

SYNOPSIS.

Section I.—Judicial.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

PART III.—POLICE.

PART IV.—JAILS.

Section II.—Revenue.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIUM.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

Section IV.—Public Works.

I.—Military.

II.—Civil Administration.

III.—Public Improvements.

Section IX.—Ecclesiastical.

Section X.—Political.

Section XI.—Military.

Section XII.—Miscellaneous.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

PART IV.—TEA.

GENERAL REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

PUNJAB TERRITORIES

FOR THE YEAR 1861-62.

Section I.—Judicial.

PART I.—CIVIL JUSTICE.

Statistics.

1. The salient statistics of Civil Justice will be found in the table below :—

Divisions.	Total number of suits on the file.	Number disposed of.	Remaining for decision.	Total value of suits disposed of.	Average value of each suit decided.	Average cost of each suit.	Per-centage of costs to value.	Average time occupied in each case.	Per-centage of cases decided in favor of Deft. or Respondent.	Per-centage of cases disposed of by Razeenamah.	Per-centage of non-suits and dismissals.	Per-centage of work disposed of by Tehseeldars.	Miscellaneous cases disposed of.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.						
Delhi, ...	4,775	4,627	148	4,64,551	100	8	8	20	9	14	4	28	6,183
Hissar, ...	2,167	2,105	48	1,35,876	64	6	9	18	14	15	7	40	2,217
Cis-Sutlej States, ...	10,155	9,905	250	6,68,679	68	4	6	14	17	14	5	31	6,383
Trans-Sutlej States,	15,706	15,147	559	6,94,170	45	3	8	25	16	15	3	48	8,981
Umritsur, ...	15,675	15,193	388	7,23,515	48	4	8	20	18	16	9	38	17,170
Lahore, ...	14,702	14,236	383	8,00,703	56	4	7	24	12	16	10	38	6,263
Rawulpindee, ...	11,701	11,198	478	4,18,398	37	3	8	22	16	20	8	45	4,342
Derajat, ...	8,465	8,316	94	2,47,024	30	3	9	12	13	14	8	43	3,979
Mooltan, ...	10,365	10,256	109	4,81,876	34	4	11	13	13	17	4	51	3,799
Peshawur, ...	5,654	5,468	181	1,83,484	33	3	9	15	15	9	9	41	2,538
Total for 1861,	99,365	96,451	2,638	48,18,276	50	3¾	8	19	15	16	7	40	61,855
Total for 1860,	1,04,221	1,01,096	2,236	57,09,153	56½	3½	6	33	18	17	8	38	64,548

2. Compared with 1860 there was an increase of 12 per cent in the number of original suits instituted. The districts in which the increase was most visible were Jullundur, Seealkot, Lahore, Gújranwala, and Jhung. The number of appeals diminished, both in the District and the Commissioners' Courts.

Increase of original suits.

In what districts most visible.

Decrease of appeals.

Comparative litigation.

3. The subjoined figures shew the comparative litigiousness of the different divisions :—

Division.	Population.	Total number of suits on the file.	Proportion of suits to population.
Delhi, ...	13,28,650	4,775	1 to 278
Hissar, ...	8,58,021	2,167	1 to 396
Cis-Sutlej States, ...:	17,61,377	10,155	1 to 173
Trans-Sutlej States,...	2,250,941	15,706	1 to 143
Umritsur,...	23,13,628	15,675	1 to 147
Lahore, ...	15,58,715	14,702	1 to 106
Rawulpindee, ...	16,91,409	11,701	1 to 144
Derajat, ...	9,10,696	8,465	1 to 107
Mooltan, ...	12,30,632	10,365	1 to 118
Peshawur, ...	8,62,756	5,654	1 to 152
Total, . .	1,47,66,825	99,365	1 to 148

Delhi less litigious than the Punjab.

4. The frequency of appeal to law in the Punjab proper, as compared with the Delhi territory, is very marked.

5. The increased litigation is most perceptible in parole debts, which multiplied by one-fourth, and in debts on unregistered bonds, which rose by a third.

Class of cases increased.

6. The average value of suits declined from Rs. 56-8 to Rs. 50. It will be observed that the average for the Delhi division is Rs. 100, nearly double that in any other.

Average value of suits.

7. The proportion of cases decided by the Tehsildars was forty per cent., and of all the Native Judges, sixty per cent. Of the cases appealed to the district courts, twenty per cent were remanded for re-investigation.

Proportion of suits decided by Tehsildars and Native Judges.

8. The extent to which the revision of the proceedings of the lower courts is carried in the Punjab has attracted some attention; but the Lieut. Governor, after carefully considering the subject, has become fully convinced that, so long as the Judges are charged with revenue and executive duties, have no special training for judicial work, and are unassisted by educated and respectable pleaders, it is very necessary for the superior courts to have the power of insisting on the complete investigation of cases. Any uncertainty thus introduced into the operation of the law courts is a less evil than that of affirming an imperfect trial, though it by no means follows that because further enquiry is ordered the decision of the lower court is reversed. In consideration, also, of the ignorance of suitors, who generally conduct their own causes, it has not been deemed expedient to withhold from the appellate courts the power of admitting supplementary pleas and evidence. The one object kept in view is to insure

Revision of Judicial proceedings.

The reasons for it.

the administration of substantial justice by means of the existing judiciary, for any change of agency is dependent on financial considerations.

Satisfactory results.

9. The result is certainly not unsatisfactory. The industry of the courts is sufficiently attested by the fact that out of 99,365 suits, only 2,638 remained undecided at the end of the year, the average duration being nineteen days.

Despatch and remands not productive of unpopularity.

10. It has been suggested that the expedition with which cases are disposed of, coupled with the facility allowed to appeals, and the frequency of remands, may bring the system into disrepute. But experience is the only fair solution of this question. If an annual decline in the number of cases instituted were perceptible, there would be ground for suspecting something wrong in the *officina justitiæ*. But what is the fact? An annually increasing resort to the law courts, and that not merely for large sums, for which great risk and inconvenience will always be incurred, but for trivial amounts, which, even in this cheap province, would not be worth recovery if the process were attended with the proverbial legal evils of delay, vexation, and expense.

Suits for land excluded from civil courts.

All suits for landed rights, which are those involving the longest enquiry, are decided in the revenue courts. The great mass of work consists of petty debts. Of the cases decided

Petty nature of litigation.

in 1861, 88 per cent were less than 64 rupees in value. And, as has been truly remarked by the Judicial Commissioner, the indebted community are lax of habit, and require a little gentle pressure to be brought

Recusancy of debtors. face to face with their creditors. Many cases are disposed of by confession of judgment, and sixteen per cent are settled *Cases settled without detailed trial.* by compromise. Though the number of suits is large, the work is for the most *Simplicity of the work.* part simple. It is important that the way to its adjudication should be easy and direct, and that there should exist speedy means of review and correction. These objects are attained under the present system, and in the statistics of the past year there is nothing to show that it fails to meet the wants of the parties concerned; and it may fairly be concluded that a scheme of civil justice of which the community increasingly avail themselves is not practically defective in itself, or ill-adapted to the wants of the people most interested.

11. The Lieutenant Governor has under consideration a *Cognovits.* proposal made by the Judicial Commissioner for admitting "Cognovits." It is hoped that many suits may thus be stopped *in limine* before any expenses are incurred.

12. It is also in contemplation to devise some special trial *Family Councils.* by means of "family councils," or otherwise, for the settlement of domestic disputes which the parties concerned do not wish to bring into open court. Such disputes are very frequent in families of rank in the Punjab.

13. It has been ruled that second appeals shall not be admissible, *Limitation of appeals.* unless some distinct error of law is shown, from the decision of an Assistant Commissioner with ordinary powers, or of a Tehsildar affirmed by a Deputy Commissioner; or in any suit in the nature of those

cognizable in the Small Cause Courts where the value of the claim is under Rs. 500.

Small Cause Courts.

14. Judges of Small Cause Courts have been appointed at Delhi, Simla, Umritsur, Lahore, and Peshawur. These courts have been freely resorted to, and the procedure is prompt and final; but it is considered too soon to pronounce decidedly on their general effects. They have rather afforded a means of settling a class of cases formerly not brought into court at all, than relieved the district tribunals of any considerable portion of their former work.

Honorary Civil Judges.

15. The Jaghirdars invested with civil jurisdiction disposed of 2,085 suits, in average of 13 days to each case. The Commissioners have generally reported favorably of the manner in which this class of officers have used their powers. Their knowledge of and influence with the people, and the nearness of their residences to suitors, appear to more than make up for any deficiences of judicial skill, which indeed is but little needed in the petty cases of which they have cognizance. Some of them are described as extremely zealous.

Registration.

16. The necessity of registration has, to a certain extent, been forced upon the people by the provisions of the Stamp Act; and 28,563 deeds were registered in 1861, to 12,440 in 1860.

Model Account Books.

17. The people have shown no disposition to adopt the model account books circulated for their instruction.

Section I.

PART II.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

18. The criminal business in 1861 was unusally heavy. 41,263 cases were brought to trial, the number in 1860 being 35,303. It speaks well for the diligence of the courts that only 296 cases remained under trial at the end of the year.

Number of cases.

19. The average duration of trials, both with and without the police, was the same as in the preceding year, namely, 8 days with, and 7 days without, the police.

Average duration of trials.

Of 94,807 witnesses examined 88,675 were discharged on the first day.

The average duration of Sessions trials was reduced from 37 to 27 days.

20. The Indian Penal Code having come into operation, a considerable difference has been caused in the nature of punishments, but it would be premature to compare the results of the new and superseded systems.

Indian Penal Code introduced.

Capital sentences.

21. The number of capital sentences amounted in 1861 to 45, or 19 in excess of 1860.

22. In the large cities the plan of deputing a Magistrate to the chief police office for the purpose of disposing of all petty cases, has been tried with much satisfaction to the people. No detailed record of the evidence is kept, but the Deputy Commissioner has the power of ordering a fresh trial where he may deem it advisable. At Lahore this minor criminal business is now transacted by a *quorum* of Honorary Native Magistrates,

Honorary Native Magistrates appointed in large cities.

residents of the city, who are selected for their rank and the good repute in which they are held by their fellow townsmen. Their functions are discharged with efficiency, popularity, and relief to the stipendiary Magistracy.

Jaghirdar Magistrates well reported on.

23. Similar results have attended the jurisdiction conferred about a year ago on selected Jaghirdars in rural localities. The following Jaghirdar-Magistrates have been specially mentioned by the Commissioners:—

Sirdar of Boorea, Cis-Sutlej States.
Raja Jodbeer Chund, of Nadoun.
Raja Ram Singh, of Seeba.
Sirdar Goordut Singh, Ferozepoor district.
Sirdar Jhunda Singh, Gújaranwala District.
Kwaja Mahomed Khan, of Khutuk.

Section I.

PART III.—POLICE.

Statistics of crime.

24. The following table exhibits the number of crimes committed in the Punjab and its Dependencies for the three past years:—

Year.	1st class of Atrocity.	2nd class of Atrocity.	3rd class of Atrocity.	4th class of Atrocity.	Total of heinous offences.	Minor offences.	Grand Total.
1859	265	792	20,273	2,362	23,692	23,226	46,918
1860	257	730	21,948	1,906	24,841	22,354	47,195
1861	253	721	28,470	2,190	31,634	22,460	54,094
Difference between 1860 & 1861.	−4	−9	*plus* 6,522	*plus* 284	*plus* 6,793	*plus* 106	*plus* 6,899

These figures show an increase of 14·6 per cent in the aggregate of crime for the year 1861. There was one crime to every 274 persons of the population, instead of to every 314 as in the year preceding. The increase is almost entirely in heinous offences, there being one heinous crime to 470 persons instead of to 596 as in 1860. Yet in crimes of the two highest degrees of atrocity* there is a slight but continuous decrease throughout the three years. In 1861 this decrease is in crimes not affecting property, as wounding with intent to murder and unnatural crime; whilst aggravated Dacoitee, highway robbery, burglary, theft and cattle stealing, materially increased. Coming to the third class of heinous crimes, which consist principally of the above mentioned *unaggravated*, we find the large increase of 29 per cent. Burglaries were increased by 2177: thefts by 2471: cattle stealing by 1682. The increase in crimes of the fourth class is not excessive; but, again, it is to be noted that uttering counterfeit coin increased by 120, and receiving stolen property by 132.

Analysis thereof.

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* 1st Class. Murder.
Do. by Thugs.
Do. with Dacoitee.
Do. with highway robbery.
Do. with Burglary.
Do. with Theft.
Do. with Cattle stealing.
Wounding with intent to murder.
Aiding and abetting in Suttee

2nd Class. Culpable homicide.
Affray or riot with homicide.
Dacoitee with serious aggravation.
Highway robbery with Do.
Burglary with Do.
Theft with Do.
Cattle stealing with Do.
Assault with Do.
Administering poisonous drugs &c.
Rape.
Incest.
Unnatural Crime.
Arson.

35. The characteristic of the year therefore is a marked increase in the frequency of crimes against property.

Sudden increase in crimes against property.

Now, in 1858 a decrease was observable in this description of crime. Crimes of the third degree of atrocity numbered*

in 1856	18,220
in 1857,	17,876
in 1858	17,457

It has been shewn that in 1859 and 1860 no extraordinary increase occurred. But in 1861 the increase was most serious. In nineteen districts the increase occurred under all the three heads of burglary, theft, and cattle stealing: in eight districts under two of these heads; and in four under one. The increase was sudden and general, and must have arisen from some abnormal and pervading cause.

26. A new system of Police had been introduced into the Cis Indus territory, and it became a question whether or not the increase of crime were traceable to this cause. As the old system had been maintained in the Trans-Indus divisions, a solution was easily attainable by a comparison of the incidence of crime in the two tracts. If the increase were visible only in the Cis Indus territory, then it might plausibly be attributed to the changes of departmental organization; but if the increase were equally apparent in the Trans Indus country, some other cause must be sought for.

New system of Police introduced Cis Indus.

Was increase of crime due to this cause?

* Exclusive of the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, then attached to the North Western Provinces.

27. It would not have been surprising if on the first employment of a new agency some temporary derangement had resulted. Many circumstances in fact concur to render its career at the first start one of comparative inefficiency. But the criterion is not unfavorable to the Cis Indus country. Crime has there increased 12·3 per cent: in the Trans-Indus 13·7 per cent. As regards heinous crime, the increase in the Cis Indus has been 27·4 per cent: in the Trans-Indus only 26·2 per cent: but it is to be noted that crimes of the two first degrees of atrocity slightly increased in the Cis Indus; in the Trans-Indus they considerably diminished. This last result is unusual; the character of the Trans-Indus population being commonly far more disposed towards violent crime than that of the more peaceable inhabitants of the Cis Indus.

Comparison between Cis and Trans Indus Police not unfavorable to former.

28. The following figures, showing the proportion of heinous crime to population in the two regions, illustrate this difference of character :—

Crime Cis and Trans-Indus compared and analysed.

		Crime.	*Persons.*
Cis Indus,	1860	1 to	604
Trans-Indus,	,,	,,	536
Cis Indus,	1861	1 to	475
Trans-Indus	,,	,,	425

The descriptions of atrocious crime which decreased in the Trans-Indus territory were, chiefly, wounding with intent to murder, aggravated assault, rape, and unnatural crime. Murders with theft, and aggravated burglaries and thefts increased. Coming to aggravated felonies: of eleven cases of dacoitee, which appear against nine in the year preceding, no less than nine occurred Trans-Indus. Highway robbery increased in all the districts

Trans-Indus: and Cis Indus in the districts Ferozepúr, Lúdiana, Thanesar, Delhi, Rohtuk and Sirsa. It is observable that the increase of burglaries was not excessive in the districts, excepting Ludiana, south of the Sutlej; but in the richer tracts immediately to the north this crime became much more frequent, as the figures below will show :—

	1860.	1861.	
	Cases.		*Increase.*
Julundhur,	397	458	61
Hoshiarpúr,	659	1078	421
Amritsar,	290	471	181
Gúrdaspúr,	195	640	445

Again, thefts have not generally increased in the Cis Sutlej districts excepting in Ferozepúr, whilst in the Trans Sutlej and Amritsar divisions the same enormous excess as in burglaries is visible. This excess appears also in the Lahore and Rawulpindee divisions. In the Lahore and Mooltan divisions cattle thefts, the normal crime of the pastoral inhabitants, increased in a ratio ranging from 30 to 110 per cent: and an excess of this crime disfigures the statistics of almost every district in the Punjab: but is not marked, either in the Cis Sutlej or Trans Sutlej tracts. Wanton destruction of cattle, and child stealing, were more frequent generally. Coining was very rife at Amritsar.

29. It has been shewn that the increase of crime was sudden, that it chiefly affected property, and that it was general and not to be accounted for by changes of police. It has also been seen that, whilst violent open crime, such as highway robbery, appeared south of the Sutlej, to the north there was an enormous increase of petty burglaries and thefts. Great destitution may also be inferred to have existed from the prevalence of child stealing, and

cattle slaying. The statistics are probably not quite accurate, but they faithfully corroborate the conclusions to be deduced from actual events.

30. During 1860 a severe famine afflicted the districts south of the Sutlej. It was most severely felt in the districts of Gúrgaon, Delhi, Kurnaul, Thanesar, Rohtuk, and Hissar. It was mitigated in a considerable degree by the means taken to feed the starving population, but the mortality was great and the privation general, and may easily have induced the desperation which rushes into open and violent crime. Again, although no famine was felt across the Sutlej, yet food became very dear, and the poorer classes—sorely pinched—were impelled to theft and robbery. It seems useless to seek for other causes of the increase of crime when one so imperious and irresistible as the famine is at hand.

Severe famine south of Sutlej.

High prices of food north of Sutlej.

Increase of crime attributable to this cause.

The quantity of wheat to be bought for a rupee declined on an average as follows :—

	Mds. Srs.
1859	1-1-0
1860	0-30-0
1861	0-15-12

31. The prevalence of heinous crime in each district, and the proportion in which it has increased during the year, will be readily gathered from the table below.

Proportion of heinous crime in each district.

District.	Number of persons to one heinous crime. 1860.	1861.
Gúrgaon,	1174	1209
Huzara,	1568	1025
Kangra,	1331	983
Jhelum,	1032	764
Dera Ismael Khan,	1189	623
Sealkote,	760	618
Gúrdaspúr,	1086	581
Jullundhur,	731	580
Rohtuck,	915	571
Kurnal,	1068	552
Múzuffurgurh,	486	517
Gújranwala,	605	515
Ambala,	502	510
Rawulpindee,	891	497
Thaneisar,	464	454
Hissar,	449	477
Amritsar,	725	473
Gújrat,	757	470
Dera Gharee Khan,	469	441
Gúgaira,	535	432
Jhung,	689	419
Ferozpûr,	698	418
Lúdiana,	356	390
Bunnoo,	424	386
Lahore,	407	386
Múltan,	475	372
Húshiarpúr,	525	363
Peshawur,	345	304
Sirsa,	257	290
Shahpúr,	357	253
Kohat,	286	211
Delhi,	216	191
Simla,	445	140

32. The following decline in the number of cases of adultery reported, has taken place. It will be remembered that the decrease became apparent simultaneously with the appointment of corporal punishment.

Adultery decreasing.

Year.				*Number.*
1859,	...	...	...	875
1860,	...	...	...	689
1861,	...	...	...	675

33. Subjoined are statistics elucidating the comparative success of the police in the prosecution and punishment of crime under the two different systems in force :—

Comparative success of Police in prosecution of crime.

Per-centage of cases brought to trial of those reported.

		Cis-Indus.	*Trans-Indus.*
1860,	...	72·8	82·3
1861,	...	72·6	84·3

Per-centage of acquittals.

		Cis-Indus.	*Trans-Indus.*
1860,	...	22·	28·8
1861,	...	26·9	22·5

The inference is in favour of the old police, who, in the Trans-Indus, have brought to light a larger proportion of crimes, and also prosecuted a larger proportion to conviction. But such a result was to be anticipated, not merely because the old system operates to the disadvantage of accused persons, by uniting the police and judicial powers in the same person; but still more because the new police have not attained the skill and experience which they will hereafter acquire.

Strength and cost of new constabulary, Cis-Indus.

34. The strength and cost of the new police (Cis-Indus), exclusive of Cantonment or Canal police, or Thuggee establishment, are as follows :—

Number.	*Detail.*	*Cost per annum.*	*Total.*
	EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.		
1	Inspector General, ...	27,000	
1	Personal Assistant to do. ...	9,600	
4	Deputy Inspectors General,	57,600	
25	District Superintendents,...	1,84,800	
31	Assistant do. ...	1,03,200	
2	Probationary Assistants, ...	3,600	
			3,85,800
64			
	DISTRICT POLICE FORCE.		
56	Inspectors, ...	92,640	
427	Deputy Inspectors, ...	2,80,800	
1,570	Sergeants, Foot, ...	2,30,664	
276	Do. Mounted, ...	93,168	
9,102	Constables, Foot, ...	7,26,564	
1,368	Do. Mounted, ...	3,28,320	
12,799			
444	Recruits, ...	34,440	
	District Establishments, ...	14,124	
	Repair of Arms, &c., ...	7,572	
	Hospital Establishments,...	7,836	
			18,16,128
	Office Establishments, ...		15,444
	Medical Attendance, ...		17,568
	Clothing, ...		35,076
	Contingencies, ...		1,39,560
13,307			
	Grand Total, ...		24,09,576

The distribution of this force is thus indicated :—

Strength of Force.	Area in square miles, Cis-Indus.	Population.	Proportion to one Policeman.	
			Area.	Population.
13,551	76,042	1,32,71,223	1 Policeman 5·6 miles.	1 Policeman 979 people.

The actual expenditure under the head of police has amounted to Rs. 33,65,220, during 1861-62.

Detail of heinous crimes, Trans-Indus.

35. The subjoined table shews the number of crimes of the 1st and 2nd degrees of atrocity, committed Trans-Indus:—

Class	Division. / District.	Peshawur. Peshawar, 1861	Peshawar, 1860	Hazara, 1861	Hazara, 1860	Kohat, 1861	Kohat, 1860	Total, 1861	Total, 1860	Difference.
1st Class.	Murder.	31	37	8	9	9	7	48	53	m 5
	Murder by Thugs.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. with Dacoitee.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Do. with highway robbery.	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	p 1
	Do. with burglary.	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	m 1
	Do. with theft.	13	10	0	0	0	0	13	10	p 3
	Do. with cattle stealing.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Wounding with intent to murder.	6	16	1	0	1	1	8	17	m 9
	Aiding and abetting Suttee.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2nd Class.	Culpable Homicide.	13	16	3	2	0	0	17	18	m 1
	Affray or riot with Homicide.	2	3	1	1	2	0	5	4	p 1
	Dacoitee with serious aggravation.	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	m 3
	Highway robbery with Do.	1	2	0	0	2	0	3	2	p 1
	Burglary with Do.	10	3	0	3	1	0	11	6	p 5
	Theft with Do.	15	8	1	0	0	0	16	8	p 8
	Castle Stealing with Do.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Assault with Do.	29	59	17	6	5	11	51	76	m 25
	Administering poisonous or intoxicating drugs with criminal intent.	4	5	0	0	1	1	5	6	m 1
	Rape.	6	10	2	2	1	3	9	15	m 6
	Incest.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Unnatural Crime.	11	18	1	0	2	1	14	19	m 5
	Arson and Indendiarism.	73	70	1	4	16	25	90	99	n 9

Division.	District.		1st Class.								
			Murder.	Murder by Thugs.	Do. with Dacoitee.	Do. with Highway robbery.	Do. with Burglary.	Do. with Theft.	Do. with Cattle stealing.	Wounding with intent to murder.	Aiding and abetting Suttee.
Derajat,	Bunnoo,	1861	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		1860	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	9	0
	Dera Ismael Khan,	1861	6	0	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
		1860	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	1861	8	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	0
		1860	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	Total,	1861	23	0	7	1	0	2	0	3	0
		1860	25	0	1	0	0	2	1	13	0
	Difference,		m 2	0	p. 6	p 1	0	0	m 1	m10	0

Division.	District.		2nd Class.													
			Culpable Homicide.	Affray or riot with Homicide.	Dacoitee with serious aggravation.	Highway robbery with do.	Burglary with do.	Theft with do.	Cattle stealing with do.	Assault with do.	Administering poisonous or intoxicating drugs with criminal intent.	Rape.	Incest.	Unnatural Crime.	Arson and Incendiarism.
Derajat,	Bunnoo,	1861	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	0	0	11
		1860	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	1	8	0	2	4
	Dera Ismael Khan,	1861	4	3	0	2	1	0	0	11	2	13	0	3	5
		1860	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	10	0	2	4
	Dera Ghazee Khan,	1861	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	0	2	7
		1860	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	7	1	16	0	5	3
	Total,	1861	7	3	1	2	1	0	0	21	2	25	0	5	23
		1860	5	3	1	0	0	1	0	23	3	34	0	9	11
	Difference,		p 2	0	0	p 2	p 1	m1	0	m 2	m 1	m 9	0	m 4	p12

Murder much less frequent in Peshawur than formerly.

36. The number of murders in the Peshawur district is still very large, though less than in 1860. But, compared with twelve years ago, when the number was one a day, the improvement is striking. The prevalence of arson requires attention. Female infidelity is by far the most frequent cause of murder. Repeated executions have not yet changed the moral sense of the people regarding the summary revenge with which they consider this crime may justly be visited. The following story, told by Burnes, illustrates that under their former rulers, murder committed from such provocation was not held to be criminal:—

Mostly caused by female infidelity.

Illustrative anecdote by Burnes.

"As we passed the suburbs of the city, we discovered a crowd of people, and on a nearer approach saw the mangled bodies of a man and woman, the former not quite dead, lying on a dunghill. The crowd instantly surrounded the chief and our party, and one person stepped forward and represented, in a trembling attitude, to Sultan Mahomed Khan, that he had discovered his wife in an act of infidelity, and had put both parties to death: he held the bloody sword in his hands, and described how he had committed the deed. The chief asked a few questions, which did not occupy him three minutes: he then said in a loud voice—'You have acted the part of a good Mahomedan, and performed a justifiable act.' He then moved on, and the crowd cried out 'Afreen' ('Bravo')". These same Pathans will nevertheless sell their wives, and use them as mere beasts of burden.

Immigration of Waziri and Ghilzai graziers, cause of strife in Kohat.

37. It is stated that, owing to the extension of cultivation in the Kohat district, the customary annual immigration of Waziri and Ghilzai graziers and their flocks and herds from

the mountains in winter, is becoming a source of strife and crime. The facilities for escape to the independent hills embarrass the police administration of this district, although the surrounding tribes are bound by engagements to procure some sort of reparation for the injured parties after the Pathan fashion.

Police administration difficult.

Population divided into factions.

The populations are also much divided in religious tenets. The people of Lower Meeranzai, the Toorees of the Koorum, and several small tribes west of the Koorum are Sheeahs; the rest Soonees. Under the names " Gar" and " Samil " supposed to be those of two brothers, whether Mahomedan or Hindoo is doubtful, are ranged two very ancient factions, which are irrespective of creed or tribe. The " Samil" party is the stronger.

Border raids in Dera Ismail Khan district.

38. The following crimes were committed in the Dera Ismail Khan district by the border tribes :—

	Raids.	*Dacoities.*	*Thefts.*
Waziris, ...	7	30	22
Shoranis, ...	,,	1	4
Bilúchis, ...	,,	1	,,
Bhatanis ...	,,	1	1
Not traced to any tribe,	,,	9	26
Total,	7	42	53

The above classification of border forays is graduated according to the number of men reported to be concerned in the robbery.

Colonel Taylor's remarks thereon.

39. Colonel Taylor, the Commissioner, makes the following remarks—" Considering that, from January to the middle of June, and from the 13th of August to the middle of October,

we were at open variance with the Mahsood Waziri tribe, who were anxious in the commencement of the year to do all they could to make us feel the inconvenience of being at war with them, the amount of infringements of the border which they were able to accomplish was very small......... The Waziris in their attacks lost several men, and on one occasion a party of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry captured a whole body of the marauders in the low hills about the Zerwannee Pass. After the treaty was concluded, it was broken by the Jangee section of the tribe by their murdering the grass cutters of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. After this the whole of their tribesmen and property were seized, and they were mulcted to the full amount of 600 Rs. blood fine per man, which they had covenanted in the treaty to pay."

System of police on the border described.

40. It may be well to give an account of the system of police in force, in the words of the Commissioner.

"The cordon of military posts along the border line, supplemented by local police, but all now, when on the exterior line, under the command of the military officer commanding on a certain tract of frontier, may be looked upon as the general measure in force on the Bunnoo and Derah Ismail Khan border, for the repression of crime on the part of the border tribes. On the Bunnoo border however the Ahmedzái Waziri tribes located in Bunnoo are held answerable for the good conduct of their tribesmen, and this latter system prevails throughout the Dera Ghazee Khan district, and is attended, from the peculiar patriarchal character of the chiefs, with signal success.

"On the Dera Ismael Khan border, village cattle is not allowed to be grazed west of the frontier road, unless attended by

an armed guard. And on the Tânk border, the villagers are bound under penalty to provide a dhol, or native drum, for each village and to beat it on occasion of an alarm."

Honorary Police Officers.

Cattle-lifting in Gújranwalla.

41. The experiment of investing landholders with police functions has been tested in the Lahore and Mooltan divisions, in both of which there are extensive wastes affording great facilities for the perpetration of cattle theft. The results have been successful in the Gújranwalla district, as will be seen from the following table :—

Comparative Statement of cases of Cattle Theft which have occurred in the Gújranwalla district.

Year.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases brought to trial.	Number of persons brought to trial.	Disposed of on trial.		
				Convicted.	Committed.	Acquitted.
1850	844	209	404	170	...	223
1851	1,190	205	441	182	...	212
1852	598	176	310	193	...	132
1853	532	201	352	247	6	95
1854	423	311	593	328	...	224
1855	404	245	475	270	5	174
1856	197	147	288	189	8	81
1857	226	187	360	185	6	125
1858	252	178	340	237	2	97
1859	257	198	353	234	...	110
1860	256	189	344	177	...	159
1861	336	313	606	842	...	260

These figures shew a material decrease in the number of cattle thefts reported. During the past year several unreported cases have been brought to light by the Honorary Police officers. But the chief improvement is in the number of reported cases brought to trial. The fact that out of 336 cases 313 were brought to trial,

in a district where, previously, in a large proportion, no arrests were made, must have a deterrent effect on the commission of cattle thefts; particularly as the prosecutions shew a fair average of convictions.

42. The subjoined statement of an old thief discloses some of the ramifications of the crime :—

Disclosures of a cattle thief.

"Those engaged in the 'profession' of cattle lifting have accomplices (belees) all over the country, of whom they make use as occasion offers, and in return lend their aid when asked. There are various ways of disposing of the stolen animals to evade the first hue and cry. Sometimes an artful thief will merely transfer them from his neighbour's yard to his own shed, and when all the trackers for miles around are vainly scouring the country and following up false scents, he quietly conveys his booty to some convenient 'belee.' Ordinarily, however, the cattle is conveyed as far as possible the night it is stolen, and concealed during the day at a 'belee's' well, or if there is not safe shelter there it is taken to his house, but this is avoided if possible. A patch of sugar cane is also a favorite place of concealment.

"The necessity to the cattle lifter of having a number of belees arises from his not being able always to choose the time when he will make off with a prize. Sometimes but a few hours of night remain when he gets away with his prize, and he dare not travel during the day, so must take refuge at the house of his friend. But he always prefers making the most of the night by going, if possible, 30 kos or more. When once in the Bar it is safe to travel by day. The distances stolen cattle are conveyed before they are finally disposed of varies very much in some cases. Where the

owners are persons of influence, and likely to make great efforts to recover their property, the animals are taken a very long way. Some men have belees at Delhi, Mooltan, and Peshawur. The belees are not ordinarily rewarded with a share in the cash realized from the animal they aid in stealing, but a strict account is kept of service given and received; nothing is done and no risk incurred without an equivalent return and periodical balancing of accounts takes place. On these occasions fierce altercations on the value of the mutual assistance rendered take place, each party crying down his own animals, and exaggerating the value of the others. Such controversies often end in bloody fights: and when rogues fall out honest men come by their own.

"The value of the stolen property depends very much on the degree of danger in buying it. An animal worth Rs. 50 would ordinarily be sold to a belee only 10 miles off from the owner's village for Rs. 12 or 13; if, however, he made great efforts to get more, and stood out stoutly for a higher bid, (and here the narrator spoke as though he were thinking of some successful, but hard fought bargain) it might be possible to get Rs. 15 or 16 for it.

"Sometimes a regular system of exchange exists, each party taking over and disposing of his friend's stolen cattle brought to a convenient place for that purpose. The animals to be stolen or exchanged are fixed on, and their respective merits discussed beforehand."

Honorary Police Officers successful in Lahore Division.

43. Half the district of Gújuranwala is under the Police management of these Honorary Police officers. Smaller portions of the Lahore and Ferozepore districts are subject to the same agency, and the results have been satisfactory. But in

Less so in Mooltan Division

the Mooltan division the experiment has proved less successful. The landholders are allowed small pieces of land rent free in consideration of their services ; but compared with the regular police the cost to the State is small, whilst the employment of men of their own locality in the Government service is acceptable to the people.

Cost of Punjab Police.

44. The following figures exhibit the cost of the Punjab Police, as recently reorganized :—

	Rs. per annum.
Cis Indus Police, ...	24,09,576*
Trans Indus Police, ...	4,53,048
Cantonment Police, ...	27,012
Thuggee and Dacoity establishments, ...	10,700
Canal Police, ...	16,421
TOTAL, ...	29,16,757.

Reduction in Police Establishments.

45. Since 1859, the cost of the Police Establishments has been reduced from rupees 46,61,013 to rupees 29,16,757, being nearly 17½ lakhs per annum.

Separation of duties of the Military and Police in Derajat.

46. Hitherto the separation between the duties of the Punjab Irregular Force protecting the Derajat, and the police under the civil authorities has not been very defined. It has always been thought important that the force should be aided by the men of the country, who have generally been entertained by the District Officer, under the designation of Police or Levies. It has now been arranged that 403 horsemen and 217 foot, costing rupees

* In this sum are included all guards, departmental and personal.

1,45,596, shall be incorporated with the Irregular Force under the command of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., and that the police shall in future be relieved of all concern with the protection of the border. It has been proposed that the additional cost entailed on the military department shall be met by the reduction of a Native Infantry Regiment.

46½. The Lieutenant Governor considers that too short a time has been allowed to admit of a just discrimination of the comparative merits of the officers of the Police Department. He therefore confines himself to an expression of his satisfaction with their conduct generally. But his special thanks are due to the Inspector General, Major G. Hutchinson, for his labours in connection with the organization of the force; and to Major Younghusband for his co-operation.

Section I.—Judicial.

PART IV.—JAILS.

47. The daily average number of prisoners during the year, increased from 10,065 to 11,185; the total expenditure on Jails from £40,804 to £44,265. But the average cost of each prisoner has decreased from Rs. 40-8-7 to Rs. 39-9-2. The increased number of prisoners is due to the increase of crime; the increased aggregate expenditure to the high price of food;* the decreased average cost of prisoners to the abolition of several Jails.

* Price of Wheat of 2nd quality.

				M. S. C.
1859, ...	...	...	...	1 0 11
1860, ...	...	...	...	0 30 0
1891, ...	...	...	...	0 15 12

Unusual sickness; Inspector General's remarks thereon.

48. Unusual sickness prevailed. The following are the remarks of the Inspector General on this subject :—

"In August and September, at the time that cholera was so rife in the great military stations, the disease appeared in the jails at Delhi, Thanesur, Rohtuk, and Umbalah, but not a single case appeared amongst the prisoners in the Central Jail at Lahore, although it is situated on the same plain, and within two miles of the barracks at Meean Meer, where its ravages were so destructive. At the two former jails the epidemic appears clearly to have been communicated to the convicts by the indiscreet assembling of masses of the starving poor at the very entrance of the prison, for the purpose of supplying them with food. On this point the medical officers of Delhi and Thanesur are very decided in their opinion.

"It is worthy of record, that in no instance did the epidemic break out first in the jail, but commenced either in the bazar or amongst the European troops.

"The number of deaths from the disease were 24 at Rohtuk, 21 at Delhi, 18 at Umbalah, and 2 at Thanesur; the admissions to hospital being 71, 34, 26, and 6, respectively. This is by no means a larger proportion of casualties than what occurred elsewhere.

"But closely treading on the heels of this dreaded scourge, another epidemic af a much more deadly character appeared at the jails of Jullundur, Umballa, Thanesur, and Delhi, which, it is remarkable, are all situated in adjacent succession to one another, on the Grand Trunk Road, the distances between each being 107, 27, and 101 miles, taken in the order they are here enumerated.

"The type of the disease was, in many respects, very peculiar; although ushered in with febrile symptoms in most instances, yet,

in many cases, the prisoners died in their wards, and were found to have slept the sleep of death without their giving any warning to their companions, or complaining of their being ill.

"But the most striking features were the rapidity with which the disease proved fatal, running its progress in the course of only a few days, or even hours, aud the apparent inutility of all the remedial measures employed. Tonics and stimulants were freely administered, and port wine, bazar spirits, quinine, and ammonia, have been largely indented for, and used with a liberal and ungrudging hand.

"The prisoners were also removed into tents, or other buildings, the hospitals and barracks fumigated and white-washed, the plaister of the walls removed, and even the ground composing the flooring dug out to the depth of a foot, and replaced with fresh earth. All other sanatory precautions of a general hygenic nature have been had recourse to; the wells cleaned out; drinking water both boiled and filtered; an increased quantity of vegetables allowed as part of the dietary; labor reduced or put a stop to; and, lastly, a very large number of prisoners have been released from jail and sent to their homes.

"Although the great proportion of the cases were recorded at the time as remittent or intermittent fever, yet there appeared, in almost every instance, either congestion of the brain and liver, or diarrhœa and dysentery, and it was these serious organic complications which were the immediate cause of death.

"The essential character of the disease is decidedly zymotic, partaking clearly of the main features of the nature of typhus or jail fever, such as was attended with such fearful mortality on two separate occasions in the Newgate prison and Millbank penitentiary, in England, as well as at Bancoorah, in Bengal, in 1833, and at

several other jails in this country at various times. The cause is best described by the expressive phrase of 'blood poisoning,' a state we know to be produced by the want of pure air and sufficient cubic space to keep the human frame in a state of health, combined with the operation of fear, the mind being kept in a depressed condition, either by the loss of liberty or other cause.

"All classes of men suffer precisely from the same causes, and the same result is produced under whatever circumstances they may be situated. It occurred amongst the remnant of Sir John Moore's army after the memorable retreat from Corunna; it occurred in the Crimea, as well as in several of our campaigns; and still more recently, among the Sonthal prisoners, and those confined at Delhi after the mutiny, in 1858.

"Although the disease only appeared in its epidemic form, and attended with such fatal results, in the four jails before specified, yet at other stations the prisoners have suffered much more than in the three previous years. At the Lahore Central Jail every one of the inmates, not only among the convicts, but even among the establishment and guards, were prostrated with fever, immediately after cholera had left the station in the month of September."

Rate of mortality.

49. The rate of mortality rose from 2·33 in 1860 to 8·64 in 1861, exclusive of prisoners who may have died after being dismissed to their homes. The following figures shew the rate of mortality since 1852:—

1852	9·72	Year of great sickness.
1853	4·95	
1854	6·21	
1855	5·07	
1856	10·10	Do. and Cholera.
1857	6·67	
1858	4·83	
1859	2·35	
1860	2·33	
1861	8·64	Do. and Cholera.

Progress of education amongst prisoners.

50. Education amongst the prisoners is reported not to have progressed. The profits of jail manufactures were less by Rs. 58,149 than in the previous year ; —a result to be expected from the closure of jails and the prevalence of sickness. But the Inspector General considers the labour of prisoners is not made the most of. He argues that "if a native can support himself and family by his daily labour as a free man, he ought to be made at least to support himself when in jail, so far as his food is concerned."

Jail manufactures.

The most noticeable jail manufactures are the silks made after English patterns at Mooltan, the paper from Rawul Pindee, and carpeting and cotton goods from Jullundur, Ferozepore, and the Lahore Central Jail.

Escapes.

51. Only 12 prisoners escaped out of 35,910, and of these eight were recaptured. The per-centage of escapes has been reduced from ·81 in 1853 to ·10 in 1861, which says much for the efficiency of the system.

Continued success of the monitor system.

52. The plan of employing prisoners as monitors in the central jail, under the careful superintendence of Dr. Dallas, has been proved to work well in practice. He thus describes it : " On the first of March 1860, the system was introduced into this jail. Seventy-four Burkundazes were dismissed, and a similar number of monitors, who had been selected, were told off to take their places ; the duties of these monitors were explained to them carefully, they were to superintend the prisoners entrusted to their charge,

Doctor Dallas's remarks thereon.

they were responsible for their custody, for their doing their proper quantity of work, for good order and regularity in the gang, ward, or workshop under them; in short the duties heretofore supposed to be performed by Burkundazes were to be performed by them, but keys were not to be entrusted to them, nor were they to go outside the jail; their privileges were, they were to wear a different dress from the other prisoners, they were to have their irons taken off with the exception of an ankle ring, they were to be excused from labor, and for each year's service as monitor they were to receive a remission of three months in their sentence.

"The dismissal of seventy four Burkundazes rendered a large sum of money available; this was made use of to employ three men at 18 rupees a month as 1st class warders, and eighteen at 12 rupees a month as 2nd class warders. The duties of these warders were to supervise the monitors, to prevent their oppressing or ill treating the prisoners under them, and to see that all orders and routines were carried out properly; at night they were to furnish patrols for the interior of the jail, they were not guards; their number was fixed, not with any reference to the number of prisoners, but with regard to the plan and size of the jail; their pay was fixed at a high rate in order to induce men of responsibility to take service, for the jail service has never been popular, its duties are irksome and continuous, and no one who can get employment elsewhere will seek it in a jail. It was also hoped that a regular service might be established in which men could be trained and drafted off to other jails as Daroghas.

"Although the pay has been fixed at a high rate, yet the saving effected has been considerable; in 1860, it amounted to rupees 1,506-6-8; in 1861 to rupees 2,315-10-2; and in this latter year

it would have been still larger had not the pay of trade instructors (rupees 559-11-4) been met from it. In the present year (1862) in consequence of the 2nd circle of the jail having been partially built and to some extent occupied, it has been found necessary to increase the number of second class warders to twenty nine : but this is almost as many as will be required when the whole jail is completed ; and so soon as this is done, and all the prisoners from the Golah Serae jail moved into the Central jail, the saving, I imagine, will be very much larger.

" I think I may venture to say that the order and quiet regularity in the jail has increased since the introduction of the system ; and that this has not been brought about by any increase in the severity of the punishments inflicted, will be seen from the following table :—

YEAR.	Daily average number in jail.	Number flogged.	Flogged to strength per cent.	Otherwise punished.	REMARKS.
1857,	1,780·80	268	15·04		The last column refers to punishments increase of daily task, for petty acts of disobedience and neglect. The monitor system commenced on 1st March 1860.
1858,	1,784·28	86	4·81	195	
1859,	1,615·71	80	4·95	1,220	
1860,	1,566·97	57	3·63	862	
1861,	2,100·61	72	3·42	393	

Commendation of officers.

53. The Lieutenant Governor has much reason to be satisfied with the superintendence exercised by the Inspector General over the management of the jails. In addition to his ordinary duties, Dr.

Hathaway during the year under report minutely inspected the conservancy arrangements in the Cantonments of the Punjab.

Dr. Dallas, the Superintendent of the Lahore Central Jail, also deserves mention.

Section II.—Revenue.

PART I.—LAND TAX.

Demands and Collections.

54. The following table gives the customary comparative details concerning the realization of the Land-tax.*

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Per-centage on demand.	
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful or undetermined.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	Of Collections.	Of balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1860-61	1,94,93,464	1,86,33,901 (6 corrected by hand to 2)	12,59,563	56,528	5,55,126	4,66,769	1,81,140	93	7
1861-62	1,94,37,736	1,86,02,320	8,35,416	1,67,879	48,744	3,54,996	2,63,797	96	4

The subjoined figures exhibit the collections under the two principal heads :—

	Demand.		Collections.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Land-Tax, including Tribute and Service Commutation,...	1,90,03,687	1,90,86,546	1,77,44,124	1,82,51,130
Miscellaneous, ...	4,89,777	3,51,190	4,89,777	3,51,190

* Where the figures differ from those given in the report for 1860-61, they are taken from revised returns. Some discrepancy has been caused by the omission of the amount of service commutation in the Cis-Sutlej States in 1860-61.

Balances.

55. It will be observed that the balances of the past year are much less than in 1860-61. Nevertheless, the effects of the famine materially affected the collection of the revenue instalments due on account of the spring harvest. Irrecoverable balances to the following amount occurred in the tracts most affected :—

Delhi Division,	...	...	31,706
Hissar Ditto.	...	...	2,30,841
Thanesur district,	...	...	70,904

The amount of the nominal balances has been increased by the exchange of Government villages for those held in jaghir by Raja Tej Singh.

Balances in famine districts.

56. The degree in which the collection of the land revenue was impeded by the famine is visible in the table below :—

DISTRICTS.	Entire Balance.	Per-centage on demand.
Delhi,	34,830	9
Goorgaon,	50,627	4
Kurnal,	17,663	2
Hissar,	25,773	4
Rohtuck,	2,06,592	23
Sirsa,	10,684	7
Umballa,	71,131	15
Thanesur,	96,230	23

In other divisions.

In the remaining divisions the revenue was, as in 1860-61, fully realized :—

	PER-CENTAGE OF DEMAND REALIZED.
Trans Sutlej States,	99
Umritsur,	†95
Lahore,	99
Rawulpindee,	99
Mooltan,	98
Derajat,	‡94
Peshawur,	97

† Heavy nominal balances on account of Raja Tej Sing's Jageer.
‡ Ditto, owing to revision of settlements.

57. It was found necessary to remit nearly the whole of the balances of 1860-61 reported as doubtful, or about 5½ lakhs. By the help of this timely relief, and by the grant of loans for the replacement of agricultural stock, the population of the famine stricken region have recovered from the effects of the calamity in a greater degree than could have been hoped for. The rains of 1861 were abundant. The autumn crops were generally good, and though the spring crop of the current year did not turn out very well in some of the districts south of the Sutlej, the prevalent high prices afforded some compensation. North of the Sutlej the spring harvest was excellent, though in some places damage was done by hail storms.

Remission of land tax.

58. The subjoined statement shows a great increase of litigation :—

Litigation.

Description of case.	Disposed of.		Pending.	
	1860-61.	1861-62.	1860-61.	1861-62.
Regular Revenue Suits, ...	16,384	28,516	1,174	1,476
Appeals from Subordinates to Depy. Commrs.,	2,546	3,580	135	111
Ditto ditto Commissioners,	3,694	4,312	194	423
Ditto Commissioners to Finl. Commr.,	798	633	41	246

The increase is caused by facilities which have recently been afforded for challenging the settlement record, and by the growing appreciation of the value of rights in the soil.

PART II.—EXCISE AND OPIUM.

59. The revenue derived from these sources has not fluctuated greatly, but still remains considerably below the sum realized in 1859-60, probably owing to the poverty caused by the famine.

No increase of revenue from these sources.

60. Measures have been taken for the experimental establishment in ten districts of sudder distilleries.

Sudder distilleries experimentally established.

PART III.—CUSTOMS AND SALT.

61. The comparative returns of the two past years are as follows :—

Receipts.

	Receipts.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1860-61.	1861-62.		
Delhi Customs Line, ...	33,73,771	42,01,063	8,27,285	...
Indus Preventive Line, and Sind Sagur Salt Revenue Department, ...	27,40,720	25,54,169	...	1,86,551
Trans Indus Salt Mines, ...	87,855	85,129	...	2,726
Sutlej Preventive Line, ...	2,020	20,619	18,599	...
	62,04,373	68,60,980	8,45,883	1,89,277

The net increase amounts to rupees 6,56,607.

Delhi Customs line.

62. The increase on the Delhi line has occurred thus :—

Increase in Salt revenue,	... ...	3,39,285
Ditto Sugar,	... ...	4,84,391
Miscellaneous,	... ...	3,609

The quantity of salt imported has decreased, so that the additional income is due solely to the increased rate of duty. As some months

Importation of salt decreased.

before the price of Punjab salt was raised, a good deal found its way to the north west provinces, and lessened the quantity which would have otherwise been imported from the lakes of Rajpootana.

Sugar revenue increased.

The increased revenue from sugar is in great part attributable to the briskness of the trade. It is said, that during the famine few marriages took place, and that the great number which have since been celebrated led to the large exportation of sugar.

The customs collections on the entire line from the Sutlej to the Nagpoor frontier have in 1861-62 exceeded *a million sterling*, the details being :—

Salt,	...	...	...	Rs. 94,36,935
Sugar,	...	...	...	„ 12,75,063
				Rs. 1,07,12,998

Pind Dadun Khan Salt Mines.

63. The receipts from the sale of salt at the Pind Dadun Khan mines, though less than in the preceding year, are still much in excess of the estimate formed at the commencement of the past year, with a knowledge of the large purchases made previous to the enhancement of price.

Receipts from new duty on sugar.

64. The new duty, imposed in December 1861, on sugar passing down the Sutlej, produced Rs. 19,203 up to the end of the official year.

PART IV.—CANAL REVENUE.

65. The revenue derived from works of irrigation in the Punjab during 1861-62 was as follows :—

Baree Doab Canal, . . .	Rs. 3,06,629
Inundation Canals, ...	„ 39,338
Western Jumna Canals, . . .	„ 4,03,883
	Rs. 7,49,850

Increase in revenue from irrigation.

This shows an increase of Rs. 37,276 over the collections of the previous year, and is mainly due to the extension of irrigation in the Baree Doab. The full return of revenue, however, is not shown by these figures, as the indirect increase to the land revenue exceeds considerably the canal collections.

PART V.—INCOME TAX.

Income tax collections.

66. The yield of this tax under the several schedules has been as follows :—

1 *per cent.*	2 *per cent.*	3 *per cent.*	*Total.*
1,58,757	3,08,589	4,63,731	9,31,077

Abandonment of license tax and two per cent income tax very acceptable to the people.

67. The abolition of the license tax has caused general rejoicing in the Punjab, particularly across the Indus. The proposed abandonment of the two per cent income tax will also be hailed by a large class of the industrious orders as a desired relief, though the assessment throughout the Punjab is decidedly light, and has not excited discontent.

PART VI.—STAMPS.

Duties realized from stamps.

68. The sums realized from these duties are shewn below :—

YEAR.	SALE OF LAW STAMPS.	DUTY ON UNSTAMPED PAPERS.	PENALTIES.	BILL AND RECEIPT STAMPS.	TOTAL.
1860-61.	6,29,148	1,781	333	19,647	6,50,909
1861-62.	9,27,641	4,012	1,384	39,991	9,73,028

The increase amounts to rupees 3,22,119. The penalties of the Act have not yet become sensibly felt, but as time goes on will be more severely enforced. Although poor compared with other nations, the people of Hindustan are a *busy* people, and a tax skilfully let fall on business transactions can hardly fail to prove increasingly productive. The Financial Commissioner, however, is apprehensive that the duties may be evaded in the petty transactions, which form the great mass, by entries in unstamped account books, and he is of opinion that it may hereafter become necessary to require that the leaves of such books be stamped.

Proposal to stamp leaves of account books.

He further suggests that the stamps for law proceedings and for mercantile documents should be of a distinctive kind.

And to have a distinctive stamp for law proceedings.

69. The subjoined table shows an aggregate increase of nearly 10 lakhs of revenue from all sources; of which rupees 3,68,419 is due to land revenue, rupees 6,56,607 to salt and customs, rupees 37,276 to canal revenue, rupees 3,22,119 to stamps, and rupees 23,196 to miscellaneous items. On the other hand, there has been a decrease of rupees 29,433 on spirits and drugs, and rupees 3,83,744 on assessed taxes—owing to the abandonment of the license tax.

General summary of increase and decrease of revenue.

The income derived from the Postal and Electric Telegraph departments is not included, as it cannot be correctly ascertained.

Year.		Land tax, including tribute and miscellaneous items.	Spirits, drugs, and opium.	Salt and customs.	Canal revenue.	Assessed taxes.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous (exclusive of Post Office and Electric Telegraph).	GRAND TOTAL.
1860-61,	Rs.	1,82,33,901	6,16,286	62,04,373	7,12,574	13,14,821	6,50,909	8,22,105	2,85,54,969
	£	1,823,390	61,629	620,437	71,257	131,482	65,091	82,210	2,855,496
1861-62,	Rs.	1,86,02,320	5,86,853	68,60,980	7,49,850	9,31,077	9,73,028	8,45,301	2,95,49,409
	£	1,860,232	58,685	686,098	74,985	93,107	97,303	84,530	2,954,940
Difference,	Rs.	p. 3,68,419	m. 29,433	p. 6,56,607	p. 37,276	m. 3,83,744	p. 3,22,119	p. 23,196	p. 9,94,440
	£	36,842	2,944	65,661	3,728	38,375	32,212	2,320	99,444

Section III.—Education.

70. The progress of education will be gathered from a review of the several classes of schools.

Progress of education.

Zillah schools.

Zillah schools are 23 in number, 21 of the superior and 2 of the lower grade. The number of students on the rolls has fallen from 2,309 to 2,283, and the average attendance from 2,018 to 1,814. But the students of English have risen from 1,523 to 2,016.

Tahsili schools.

Four of these schools have been reduced since last year; the number is now 119. Notwithstanding this the students have increased from 6,437 to 6,765: the average attendance from 4,564 to 5,452.

Village schools.

Village schools have increased in number from 1,686 to 1,750; the students from 32,165 to 38,849; the attendance from 26,867 to 31,016.

Female schools.

Female schools have increased in number, from 38 to 52; the pupils from 812 to 1,312; the average attendance from 671 to 1,168.

Normal schools.

Normal schools are 8 in number. The average attendance increased from 352 to 377. The preponderance of Mahomedans over Hindús has slightly diminished, but still remains as 289 to 104. During the year 398 teachers obtained certificates on examination.

Private educational institutions.

Private institutions aided by Government and subject to official inspection are 30 in number. The 15 higher class schools contain 2,290 scholars, and have an average attendance of 1,925; the lower 623, with an average of 484. The large schools under the superintendence of missionary clergymen at Lahore, Peshawur, Umritsur, Delhi, Rawul Pindee and elsewhere, contribute most efficiently towards the education of the people.

Aggregate results.

71. In all there are 1,982 schools either maintained or aided by Government, having 52,480 scholars on their rolls, and an average daily attendance of 42,192.

72. The aggregate expenditure has amounted to rupees

Expenditure on education. 5,11,284, of which rupees 1,75,758 are from imperial revenues; rupees 2,84,976 from the proceeds of the educational cess, and the balance from private sources. A tabular analysis of the expenditure is subjoined :—

Description of schools.	No. of schools.	No. of scholars on the rolls at close of 1861-62.	No. of scholars attending daily on an average during 1861-62.	Aggregate expenditure from all sources.	Chargeable to imperial revenues.	Chargeable to 1 per cent educational cess fund.	Cost of educating each pupil.											
							Total cost.						Cost to Government.					
							1860-61.			1861-62.			1860-61.			1861-62.		
(Superior) Zillah, ...	21	2,148	1,714	81,102	63,693	2,801	31	5	1	45	11	1	24	5	10	37	2	6
(Inferior) Zillah, ...	2	135	100	2,302	2,721	...	10	5	9	23	...	5	10	...	...	22	3	5
Tehsili, ...	119	6,765	5,452	59,136	1,278	54,977 }*	6	7	10	6	11	9	...	2	9	...	3	9
Village, ...	1,750	38,849	31,016	1,87,174	3,195	1,81,300 }*	4	10	3	4	7	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
Female, ...	52	1,312	1,168	3,170	...	3,170	2	2	...	2	11	6	...	...	1	...	...	...
Private (Superior), ...	10	1,729	1,485	36,760	19,180	...	22	15	3	24	12	...	10	...	11	12	14	11
Private (Inferior), ...	20	1,137	880	23,656	10,518	...	25	10	11	26	14	1	8	9	7	11	15	3
Normal, ...	8	405	377	36,920	14,957	21,880	85	3	6	97	14	10	28	1	1	39	10	9
General establishments and other charges ...	...	...	...	81,064	60,216	20,848												
Total, ...	1,982	52,480	42,192	5,11,284	1,75,758	2,84,976												

* Of this rupees 73,864 on building Tehsili and Village school houses.

73. There have been some hopeful indications of an increasing appreciation of the advantages of education on the part of the people.

Increased appreciation of education by natives.

Four candidates educated in the Punjab were successful in passing the entrance examination for the Calcutta University. In fifteen schools a teacher of elementary English is now maintained, partly by voluntary subscriptions contributed by the students. Adult classes for the study of English have been formed at some principal stations at the request of the inhabitants, bankers and traders attending amongst others.

Candidates for entrance to Calcutta University.

Spread of English language in vernacular schools.

Adult classes for study of English.

74. In the Ambala circle there was some retrogression, in consequence of the famine and sickness, from which the tract suffered severely. The attendance at the Zillah schools (excepting Delhi) fell from 574 to 446. Still the students of English rose from 407 to 458. In 39 Tahsili schools the average attendance fell from 45 to 43 per school. On the other hand the number of the village schools increased from 482 to 580, the average daily attendance from 6,547 to 7,408. The average of each school is 13 students. The increased attendance is very visible in Goorgaon, Rohtuk, and Sirsa, though these districts all suffered from famine. The education in these schools is of course very rudimental. The Inspector, Captain Holroyd, observes ;—" It should be borne in mind that the majority of these schools have not yet been in existence for four years ; that in most cases the village school-masters were originally teachers in indigenous schools, that they were totally ignorant of cyphering, had never heard of geography, and had never seen a map of their own or of any other country ; and that they had not the slightest

Review of progress in Umbala circle.

idea of cultivating the understanding of their pupils, to whom they taught Persian after the old traditional method."

Review of progress in Lahore circle.

75. The statistics of the Lahore circle show improvement. In the eight superior Zillah schools the average attendance rose from 748 to 779, and the number of pupils learning English from 705 to 899. In the Tahsili schools the average daily attendance increased from 2,128 to 2,227. In the village schools the names on the rolls rose from 17,407 to 21,455, and the average daily attendance from 15,607 to 17,280.

School established at Kurtarpoor.

76. A significant incident is mentioned by the Deputy Commissioner of Jullundur. "There is now a school at Kurtarpoor. The late Gúrú Sadhú Singh had paramount influence there, and objected to a Government school being established in the town. Since his death the people themselves have come forward and petitioned for one, and there is now a small school of fifty boys, in which the young Gúrú professes to take great interest."

School founded by Sirdar Jhunda Singh, Bootalah.

77. But the old Sikh noblesse are not all opposed to education. Sirdar Jhunda Singh of Bootalah, in the Goojranwalla district, has procured the foundation of a school at that place, of which he pays half the expenses.

Hours of attendance limited.

78. It is stated that the zemindars complain that when their children learn to read and write they will not plough, but require a servant, and that practically the hours of attendance are limited to three hours a day.

79. The Inspector was solicited by the teachers and pupils of one of the indigenous schools (not in connection with Government) to assist them in studying arithmetic and geography. Some of the students of the normal school were accordingly deputed for the purpose. The circumstance shows that the Government system is causing a reaction in schools not within its direct influence.

Government system re-acting on indigenous schools.

80. In the four Zillah schools of the Rawul Pindee circle the average attendance declined from 262 to 238. The number of Tahsili schools has been reduced to 37, with an attendance of 1,867, of whom 665 are agriculturists. The Inspector reports favourably of the progress of the schools in the frontier district of Bunnoo.

Review of progress in Rawul Pindee circle.

81. The village schools have increased from 340 to 359, the pupils from 6,047 to 7,253. Of the district of Dera Gazee Khan it is remarked :—"The increase of 44 village schools is chiefly owing to the great interest shown by the Lugharí chief, Jumal Khan, in the cause of education, as he himself supports the greater number of pupils attending the school at Choti, a village almost entirely inhabited by Bilúchís.

Interest taken in education by the Lugharí chief, Jumal Khan, in Dera Gazee Khan.

82. Of the female schools 34, attended by 1,052, are in the Jullundur district. The best of these schools has been thus reported on by a lady who inspected it :—

Female education in Jullundur district.

"The native lady in charge, Hyat Bibi, was greatly deserving of commendation. She was a well mannered, intelligent person, and appeared to have perfect control over her scholars. The elder

girls read several Persian and Hindustani books, among others the Gulistan. The little pupils were all clean and well dressed. Most of the schools have been provided with an instructress in needle work, and the girls have begun to learn writing. This was an innovation, the general opinion being that there might not be much harm in women learning to read books, but that they could not possibly make a good use of writing." An instance is mentioned of the effects of the inspection made :—"My visits and the little presents I made them, seemed to create a great excitement, and immediately after my departure some 30 or 40 little girls enrolled themselves as scholars."

Exertions of Capt. Elphinstone in the cause of female education.

83. These schools owe their origin to the exertions of Captain Elphinstone, the Deputy Commissioner. If they shall contribute in any effectual degree to dissipate the existing prejudice against the education of girls, their usefulness can hardly be over rated. When once the social restriction is removed, it will not be difficult to direct the course of female learning.

Erection of school houses.

84. During the year great progress has been made in the erection of school houses throughout the province. The supply of books and maps has also been much increased.

Advantage of placing village schools under superintendence of district officers.

85. Advantage has certainly attended the superintendence exercised over the vernacular schools by the district authorities. By holding public examinations, and distributing prizes, by countenancing the school-masters, and occasionally selecting the pupils for public employment, the civil officers have it in their power to stimulate the progress of learning. And in several districts the effects of their influence are perceptible.

Commendation of officers.

86. The exertions of Captain Fuller have brought the department into a very satisfactory state. Mr. Alexander, the Inspector of the Lahore circle, also deserves mention.

Lahore medical college.

87. The following is a detail of the students at the Lahore medical college.

ENGLISH CLASS.

Europeans,	...	... 1	
Hindoos (Punjabees),	...	... 4	
Mussulmans (Punjabee),	...	... 1	
Hindoos (ditto),	...	... 1	7

NATIVE CLASS.

Natives of Punjab and its dependencies, ...	Hindoos,	... 27	
	Mussalmans,	... 28	
Do. of N. W. Provinces,	Hindoos,	... 0	
	Mussalmans,	... 5	60

Many more natives apply for admission than are required. It is very desirable that a suitable building should be erected, as it is otherwise impossible to preserve proper discipline.

Expenditure.

The expenditure on the college during the year amounted to rupees 37,495.

Commendation of officers.

The Principal, Mr. J. B. Scriven, is entitled to the credit of having organized the institution. Dr. Brown, the Professor of Chemistry, has rendered useful service in analyzing the water of the wells in the cantonment of Meean Meer. Surgeon C. M. Smith, the Professor of Medicine, has also done well.

Section IV.—Public Works.

88. The following statement exhibits the amounts provided in the Budget, and the actual expenditure during the year, under each head of the classification of Public Works. The figures in the column of actual expenditure include amounts expended from the Reserve.

General summary of expenditure.

	Amount provided.	Actual Expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.
Military, ...	3,97,841	6,56,420
Revenue, ...	8,820	19,103
General, ...	14,854	18,213
Ecclesiastical, ...	58,250	80,889
Educational, ...	6,190	28,166
Judicial, ...	72,690	1,50,163
Municipal, ...	,,	49,044
Industrial, ...	64,094	47,248
Agricultural, ...	10,09,171	12,31,408
Communications, ...	19,69,226	17,27,782
Telegraph, ...	7,709	2,485
Reserve, ...	5,34,063	,,
Direction, ...	2,56,290	2,70,447
Estabt. and Contingencies,	9,00,802	10,22,596
Total, ...	53,00,000	53,03,964

To the actual expenditure above shown will probably be added, by Government of India, Rs. 34,758, for construction and repair of buildings, Delhi Customs line, the amount reserved, with reference to Public Works docket No. 4027, dated 15th November 1861, but regarding which final orders have not yet been received. This would give total expenditure Rs. 53,38,000, but this includes also Rs. 1,08,793 in Pangee Timber Agency, a charge against Revenue.

These figures give the general totals, including new works and repairs.

I.—Military.

89. The batteries at Lahore and Delhi gates of the fort of *Delhi* have been completed.

Fortifications.

The defences of the *Ferozepoor* arsenal have been commenced. In substitution for the large project which had been submitted, estimated to cost upwards of 5 lakhs, another of a different kind, of less costly construction, and capable of being completed within a comparatively short space of time, was proposed by the Superintending Engineer, and approved by the Government of India. The work is now well in hand.

Some additions and improvements have been made to the fort of *Kohat.*

A new out-post has been built at *Janee Kheyl*, on the Derajat frontier, about 15 miles from *Bunnoo*, for a detachment, horse and foot, of the Irregular Frontier Force.

Two fortified places of refuge have been built at *Jhung* and *Sirsa*, at a cost of Rs. 4,456 and Rs. 2,414 respectively.

A new communication has been opened between the principal upper and lower batteries of the fort of *Attock.* The defensive works of the upper, or Clyde battery, have been completed. The gun platforms only remain to be laid.

A third well has been sunk in the bed of the Tangree river, at *Umbala*, for obtaining an increased supply of water for the troops at that station. There has, at times, been great scarcity of water. Some years ago it was proposed to bring water into *Umbala* by a channel, to be drawn from one of the rivers in the neighbourhood having a continuous supply of water. An examination and survey with levels in some detail were made with this view. The project

appears to have been set aside at the time. It is now being re-considered by the local public works officers, from whom a report has been called for with a view to reviving the project in some form. No design had been actually framed on the data procured on the former occasion.

Cantonments.

90. The only other work under this head, besides ordinary petty works and repairs, has been the commencement, under the orders of the Government of India, of a series of levels in the several cantonments, and the establishment of bench-marks indicating the relative heights of different points; a work suggested by the commission appointed to investigate the circumstances attending the outbreak of cholera, at various stations, in 1861, and intended to furnish the means of ready information, of importance with relation to drainage and other sanatory measures.

The same occurrence, and more especially the very fatal visitation of cholera in the cantonment of *Meean Meer, Lahore*, led to the appointment, in the Punjab, of a special sanatory commissioner, who minutely inspected all the cantonments of European troops, and their military buildings, and whose report is now in the press.

Accommodation for troops.

91. The lower storeys of four barracks in the fort of *Delhi*, designed for double storeys, have been completed for occupation as single storeyed buildings. Further clearances inside the fort have been carried out.

Additional wash houses have been built for European Infantry at *Umbala*.

The new barracks at *Kussowlie*, which were nearly completed at the close of the previous official year, have now been finished, and

are occupied. The restoration of the two barracks at the same station, burnt in 1858, is in progress.

Improved accommodation for the garrison of the citadel of *Kangra* is approaching completion.

A commencement had been made, before the close of the year, of two new barracks for the convalescent depôt at *Bhagsoo, (Dhurmsala)*.

At the cantonment of *Meean Meer* the deep cess-pits, which are believed to have affected the water in the neighbouring wells, have been cleared out and filled up, their contents being removed to a distance, beyond the limits of the cantonment. With a view to the investigation of the influence of these cess-pits on the wells, the water of the several wells was analysed by the Chemical Examiner for the Punjab. The result of his examination will appear as an appendix to the report of the cholera commission above referred to. The water of the wells will now be analysed again after the lapse of some time from the clearing and filling up of the cess-pits.

At *Ferozepoor* barracks for one company of European infantry have been commenced within the fortified arsenal enclosure.

The buildings of the old Native infantry cantonment of *Jhelum* have been put in repair for accommodation of European troops. They are now occupied by a detachment of cavalry from *Sealkote*.

The work remaining last year to complete the European infantry barracks at *Rawulpindee* has been carried out, and two new plunge baths have been built.

Additional wash houses have been built in the left European infantry lines at *Peshawur*.

Under the orders of the Government of India, Mr. Grant's system of hanging and pulling punkahs has been introduced, experimentally, in three of the principal military stations of the Punjab, *Umbala*, *Lahore*, and *Peshawur*. The detailed plans and descriptions, prepared by Mr. Grant, and supplied by the Government of India, showed an arrangement not applicable, without certain modifications of the details, to buildings of the construction of those to which it was required to be adapted. The necessary alterations have been made in these matters of detail, and the experiment has, in certain cases, been limited to the main rooms of the barracks in which it is being tried, not being capable of application to all the rooms without much more considerable alterations. The working of the new plan will be reported on after it has been some time in use.

Additional accommodation has been built for the Guide Corps in the fort of *Hotee Murdan*.

Also for the native troops in the fort of *Dhuleepgurh*, *Bunnoo*.

Materials have been prepared for new lines for a corps of Sikh Infantry at *Kohat*.

Ordnance.

92. Under this head only ordinary and petty works, none of sufficient importance to call for special notice.

Commissariat.

93. Liquor godowns have been built at *Sealkote*, *Kussowlie*, and *Ferozepoor*.

Stud.

94. Petty buildings connected with the buildings of the Remount depôt at *Kurnaul*.

95. The provided and actual expenditure in each of the above sub-divisions of Military works during the past year, including repairs, has been

Total expenditure on Military works.

	Provided.	Actual.
Fortifications, ...	26,203	37,520
Cantonments, ...	28,162	69,684
Accommodation for troops, ...	3,31,730	5,31,434
Ordnance, ...	4,137	3,623
Commissariat, ...	5,637	9,480
Stud, ...	1,972	4,679
Total Rs.	3,97,841	6,56,420

II. Civil Administration.

Revenue.

Land and Miscellaneous.

96. Three new Tehseels have been built during the year; one in the *Goorgaon* district, and two in the *Rohtuk* district, these last combined with Thanahs. One Tehseel in the *Kangra* district, and one combined Tehseel and Thanah at *Jhelum*, are approaching completion. Another Tehseel in the *Goorgaon* district has been commenced. Additions, for defensive purposes, to a combined Tehseel and Thanah in the *Rohtuk* district are in progress.

Customs.

97. Nothing to be recorded under this head in addition to the above note in para. 88.

Salt.

98. Various works in connection with the salt mines at *Pind Dadun Khan.* Extensive additional works for the further development of the salt traffic have been proposed, particularly mechanical appliances at the mines, and roads through the salt range ; and a Civil Engineer has been appointed to carry out the works in contemplation.

Post Office.

99. Nothing under this head.

GENERAL.

Public Departments.

100. With exception of the completion of the Government office at *Murree,* there is nothing under this head deserving of notice.

Scientific Institutions.
Charitable Institutions.
Monuments and Antiquities.

101. Nothing under these three heads beyond petty works and repairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Churches.

102. The churches for small stations, mentioned in last annual report have during the past year been completed at *Hissar, Sirsa, Rohtuk, Goordaspoor, Goojrat, Mozuffurgurh, Dera Ghazee Khan, Dera Ismail Khan, Bunnoo, Kohat.* That at *Shahpoor* is almost complete, the windows only remaining to be glazed. Of the church at *Madhopoor* the masonry is finished. The church at *Goorgaon* is in progress.

A little additional work has been done in the completion of Saint Paul's church, *Umbala,* the church enclosure and gates.

The extension and alterations of the old church bungalow at the same station, now used as a Presbyterian place of worship, have been completed. Improvements of the Roman Catholic Chapel at *Umbala* have also been carried out.

A spire is being added to the church at *Kussowlee*.

The church at *Rawulpindee* has been enlarged by the addition of transepts.

The church at *Peshawur* has been completed. Some improvements of the church enclosure still remain, and the completion of the enclosure wall and gates.

Burial grounds.

103. Enclosure walls of the Roman Catholic Burial grounds at *Subathoo* and at *Mooltan* are in progress.

The burial ground at *Nowshera* has been enclosed.

The graves of European soldiers who died of cholera, in camp, at places in the neighbourhood of Lahore, have been surrounded by enclosure walls.

EDUCATIONAL.

104. The buildings for the military Normal School at *Sunawar* are approaching completion. Accommodation has been provided for the female Normal School by the purchase of a house at Kussowlie in lieu of the buildings originally intended to be erected at *Sunawar*. To the buildings of the Lawrence Asylum, *Sunawar*, have been added quarters for the medical officer.

JUDICIAL.

Police.

105. Rest houses for Police officers on circuit are being built. Nine have been completed, 2 in *Sirsa* district, 1 in *Rohtuk*, 1 in *Shahpoor*, 5 in *Jhung*; and others are in various stages of progress.

Police Lines are in progress at *Dhurmsala*.

Six thanahs have been completed during the year, 2 in *Umbala* district, 1 in *Ferozepoor*, *Mooltan*, and *Huzara*, and 1 at *Murree*. More are in progress in the districts of *Lahore*, *Gogaira*, *Peshawur*, *Dera Ismail Khan*, and *Dera Ghazee Khan*. Fourteen police chokees have been erected.

Court houses.

106. Alterations and additions have been made to the Deputy Commissioners' kutcheries at *Delhi* and at *Julundhur*.

A circuit house has been commenced at *Rohtuk*. A building has been purchased for a circuit house at *Goordaspoor*.

A kuchery has been completed at *Abbottabad* for the Deputy Commissioner of *Huzara*.

Jails.

107. The second circle of the Central Jail at *Lahore* is well advanced.

Work sheds and other buildings have been added to the district Jails of *Rohtuk* and *Goojranwala*. Four additional wards have been built for the *Umbala* Jail, and solitary cells for the Jail at *Kangra*.

III.—PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Indus River Works.

108. In last year's report some account was given of the encroachments of the Indus at *Dera Ismail Khan*, and of the works which had

been undertaken with the view of protecting that city and station, and of giving the main current a direction away from the bank on which the river had so largely advanced. The works constructed last year were so far successful that no further serious encroachment took place, and a shoal began to be deposited where the principal encroachment had been made. But important parts of the works having been destroyed in the high floods, they were only partially and temporarily successful in effecting the second object, the prevention of future encroachments by directing the main body of the river down the eastern channel. The works have been renewed this year with some variations, adapting them to the altered condition of the channel at the part where the principal works are constructed, about five miles above *Dera Ismail Khan*. At this point one long oblique bund across the river has been constructed; and some guiding and protecting spurs: these designed to give the current an easterly tendency, towards the head of the channel above referred to. And a series of spurs thrown out from the bank at a short distance above the cantonment is designed for the immediate protection of the part most important to save and most seriously threatened. The general success of the works up to the present time has been satisfactory and promising.

Municipal.

109. At *Simla* a tunnel for water supply has been driven into the principal hill in the heart of the station. The discharge of water is now satisfactory, and there is every reason to hope that the project will be permanently successful.

A few minor famine works under this head were executed during the year.

110. Three out of the four sets of mill houses for flour mills sanctioned to be built on the Baree Doab Canal are in progress.

Industrial.

The saw mills on the Ravee at *Madhopoor* have been completed, at a total cost of rupees 77,000, and are in active operation. The value of these saw mills in connection with the supply of timber from the forests on the Ravee, is very great; and provision has been made for the erection of similar saw mills on the Chenab in connection with the forests on that river and its tributaries.

Further additions have been made to the buildings for the workshops at *Madhopoor.*

AGRICULTURAL.—(*Irrigation*).

111. The main channel and branches which have been in progress during past years are now nearly completed, and the principal expenditure during the year under review has been on the Rajbuhas or distributing channels. The main channel upper, as far as the Vahn escape, was opened in January last. Large provision has been made for the extension of the Rajbuhas during the present year. Upwards of 200 miles of Rajbuha are now open, besides the old Huslee Canal, 104 miles in length, now united to the Baree Doab Canal, and acting as one of its great distributing channels.

Baree Doab Canal.

The works near the head of the canal for protecting the canal from the floods of a large hill torrent, and carrying it off into a new channel, have been completed.

The total expenditure during the year, on this canal, including the workshops and flour mills above mentioned, has been

Original works, ...	Rs.	6,70,380
Repairs, ...	"	1,33,733
Establishments and Contingencies, ...	"	1,96,848
		10,00,961

112. These canals having no permanent flow of water, but fed from the rise of the rivers in the monsoon, are in three groups, the *Upper Sutlej*, *Lower Sutlej*, and *Indus Canals.*

Inundation canals.

The principal canals of the *Upper Sutlej* group are the *Khanwah*, the *Kutora*, and the *Sohag*. The Khanwah has been improved and extended. Of the Kutora, three fifths of the excavation have been completed. Of the Sohag, the escape channel has been completed, and about two-thirds of the projected rajbuhas has been excavated.

There have been no important extensions of the irrigation works of the *Lower Sutlej Canals.* The large annual clearances have been carried out in the usual manner, and improvements have been made of the roads along the canal banks and of the canal bridges.

The *Indus Canals* are largely appreciated, and enterprising efforts are being made by the principal zamindars of that wild and waste frontier to extend their benefits, and bring a larger area into cultivation by their means. Every encouragement is being given to the extension and improvement of these canals. Of the one lakh assigned to the Punjab towards the close of last year, out of the proceeds of the 1 per cent income tax, rupees 25,000 were allotted

to the Indus canals, rupees 15,000 were expended before the end of the year on a Regulator bridge for the Mañka canal, an escape, and a new cut.

Putiala Canal.

113. During the past year the Maharaja of Putiala renewed the project of an irrigation canal, to be drawn from the Sutlej near its issue from the lower hills and to pass through the Putiala territory. The Maharaja undertook to bear the expense of the preliminary survey and preparation of the project, if the British Government would supply the officers to conduct it. The survey was commenced in January, and before the close of the official year data had been procured for a design and estimate, which are now under preparation.

Western Jumna Canals.

114. The re-modelling of the defective alinements of these canals has been continued. The excavation of a new channel in the upper part of the line of the main canal between Indree and Boodha Khera, near Kurnal, is in progress. This new cut, part of the general scheme for the remodelling of these canals, was commenced last year as a famine work. Two other portions of new channel, the Boorea cut, 8,890 feet in length, and the Dhamla cut, 5,110 feet, were also commenced as famine works, and rupees 16,000 was allotted to them, as such, from the local funds. The call for aid of this kind to the people of the famine districts was considered to be at an end from the month of October last, and from that time these have been continued, as parts of the general project, from imperial funds.

Two new regulating bridges have been commenced, and some minor works executed.

A new alinement of part of the lower half of the main line, or Delhi canal, has been marked out.

The bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the Delhi Division, repaired and reconstructed during the past year as famine works, have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation, North Western Provinces, (under whom the Western Jumna Canals have remained since the transfer of those districts to Punjab,) and will be superintended by the officers of those canals.

Minor Irrigation works.

115. Two other smaller works were executed during the past year to give employment to the people of the famine districts, clearance of the Chitung nuddee in the Thanesur district, and a Tank for irrigation and water supply in the Umballa district.

Total expenditure on Irrigation works.

116. The total expenditure during the past year on irrigation works and their repair and maintenance has been :—

Original works, ...	... Rs.	7,94,486
Repairs and maintenance,	... „	3,11,264
TOTAL,	...	11,05,750

Forests.

117. The expenditure on the timber operations of the Pangee agency (Forests of the Chenab and its tributaries) during the past year has been rupees 1,08,793, and the receipts rupees 1,31,823, giving a nett profit of rupees 23,030. The agency has been chiefly employed during the past year in supplying timber for the Punjab Railway works.

During the past year, Doctor Cleghorn, Conservator of Forests in Madras, was deputed to examine and report upon the forests of the Punjab. He is now pursuing a systematic examination of the principal timber forests of the Himalayan districts of the Punjab, and is directing his attention to the other products of these hills, of economic value. He has examined some of the principal tracts of forest land in the plains, on which the Railways and the steam navigation of the rivers are dependent for supplies of fuel, and has investigated into the supply of fire wood for some of the principal military stations and large cities.

Arboriculture.

118. An expenditure of rupees 6,788 has been incurred in planting out trees, from the nurseries, chiefly along the banks of the Baree Doab Canal.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Metalled roads.

119. On the trunk road from *Delhi* upwards to *Umbala* there have been no new works of importance, with exception of the re-commencement of the large bridge over the *Markunda* river, the well foundations of which are in active progress. The traffic on this section of the trunk road is great and constant, and the expenditure is considerable on maintenance and repair.

Metalled crossings of river channels.

During the past year, metalled roadways have been made across the beds of the sandy river channels which intersect the trunk road, and across the heavy sands of the approaches to the boat bridges of the larger rivers.

Information was obtained from various quarters, regarding the modes of construction which had been practised with more or less success in different places for metalling on sand, and for roadways in sandy beds of rivers. One or two different methods have been adopted, varying in certain details, but similar in the main general features : a shallow excavation in the sand, filled in with clay to form the substratum for the metalling, the whole retained by double rows of fascines at the sides secured by deep stakes ; the finished roadway flush with the river bed.

These metalled river crossings have been constructed across the beds of the *Tangree* and *Markunda* rivers between *Kurnal* and *Umbala*, and the *Guggur*, north of *Umbala*, (over part of which, also, is a temporary timber bridge) and on the approaches to the boat bridges across the *Sutlej* (at *Loodiana*,) the *Beas*, the *Ravee*, the *Chenab* and the *Jhelum*. The very lengthy crossing of the *Sútlej* at *Ferozepoor*, (about five miles, including several channels of various widths into which the river is here divided, crossed by boat bridges) has not been thus metalled. The ordinary roadway of fascines, brushwood and grass has been continued for the present. But the Executive Engineer of the 8th Division Grand Trunk Road has, to improve this tedious crossing, prolonged the embanked roadway from the south side into the river channel, shortening the river crossing by about two miles, with the intention, should this year's operations be successful, of advancing the work similarly next cold season, by which the whole width of crossing may be reduced by about another mile. The embankment is protected by spurs; and the course of the portions of the divided stream liable to bear down upon it, will, it is hoped, this year be successfully turned into another more central channel, and the whole river ultimately confined to one or to two channels at that part, with a

more limited amount of sandy approach on either side, which can then be metalled like the others.

The advantages to the general traffic, gained by the metalled crossings constructed this year, have been very great. They have now been submerged by the annual rising of the rivers, and it remains to be seen, on the subsidence of the rivers at the end of the monsoon, which of the descriptions of metalled roadway has on the whole been most satisfactory, and how much of any of them survives the season's floods. It is not likely that any one can have escaped extensive damage, requiring large repair and re-construction; but it is hoped that, in most cases at all events, a large portion of the materials will be saved, and made available for the renewal, in the cold season, of these most important links in the communications by the chief highways of the province.

The road from *Ferozepoor* to *Lahore* is approaching completion.

In the 9th Division Grand Trunk Road (from *Loodiana* via *Julundhur* to *Lahore*) new road chokees have been built, at *Phugwara* and at *Umritsur*.

The metalled road from *Umbala* to *Kalka* was pushed on, in the beginning of last year, as a famine work, for giving employment to starving people. Under the orders of the Government of India, the original project was expanded, and the work was ordered to be executed on a somewhat more costly scale, as being part of a great chain of first class communication. It has been carried on in accordance with these instructions, and is approaching completion.

A commencement has been made of the metalling of the road from *Umritsur* to *Butala* and *Pathankote.*

Other minor metalled roads have been carried on as famine works, in the districts chiefly affected by the famine, *Delhi, Goorgaon, Rohtuk, Hissar* and *Sirsa.*

Lahore and Peshawur Road.

120.—On the *Lahore* and *Peshawur* Road commencement has been made in the metalling, on which, including the collection of metal, upwards of 3¼ lakhs have been expended during the past year. On the earthwork and general construction of the road, rupees 1,11,000 have been expended. Of the first large section of the road, 100 miles, from the *Ravee* to the *Jhelum,* the greater part of the metalling is expected to be completed, if no unforeseen occurrence prevent, by the end of the present calendar year. The kind of metalling used is, according to the locality, kunkur, or broken stone, or both together. The kinds of stone available at different parts of the line are of very various quality. Metalling is also in progress in the other divisions of the road. A considerable extent has been completed in the 4th Division, both *Cis* and *Trans Indus.*

Of the large bridges on the *Lahore* and *Peshawur* Road, the following are in progress :—

Deena, 112th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet. Piers on well foundations.

Bishendour, 130th mile, 3 spans of 60 feet.

Vah, 192nd „ 10 „ of 30 „

Gondul, 216th „ 5 „ of 40 „

Bridge 162, 250th „ 12 „ of 30 „ Piers on well foundations.

Bara, 258th mile, difficult foundations, 18 feet deep.

The first and the last of the above have just been commenced. The others are at various stages of progress. The bridge over the *Hurro* river, 204th mile, 10 spans of 40 feet, is nearly completed. The large bridge over the *Sohan* river, 163rd mile, 15 masonry arches of 63 feet, has just been commenced.

The following are not yet commenced :—

Bagh Butcha, 10th mile, timber bridge on well foundations.
Chekoree, 82nd mile, 13 spans of 40 feet, on well foundations.
Bukrala, 120th mile, 12 spans of 30 feet.
Leh, 163rd mile, 1 span 170 feet, timber.

And for the bridge over the *Bhimber*, 70th mile, which was designed to have 15 arches of 30 feet span, a new design will be prepared, giving a large amount of waterway, which has been found to be requisite.

Indus Tunnel.

121. The experimental gallery of the Tunnel under the *Indus* at *Attock*, is now making satisfactory progress.

It was delayed for a considerable time during last year, owing to the large influx of water into the west gallery, which required the work on that side to be for a time suspended. On the arrival of the chain pump and horse gin made up at *Roorkee*, work was successfully resumed. This apparatus has been found to work most satisfactorily; it is capable of meeting a much larger influx of water than is now experienced. Of the whole distance between the feet of the vertical shafts, 1,505 feet, a total length of 1,025 feet of gallery had been driven on the 1st May, leaving 480 feet to complete.

Unmetalled Roads.

122. Of new unmetalled roads in the plains, no important extensions have been made. Some new inexpensive lines of communica-

between the military posts on the trans-Indus frontier have been constructed under the military officers of the frontier force.

Various improvements have been made of unmetalled roads in the districts of *Hissar, Umbala, Shahpoor, Jhung, Mozuffurgurh* and *Dera Ghazee Khan.*

Hill Roads.

123. On the road from *Kalka* to *Simla*, additional stone parapets have been built.

Measures were taken before the close of the last year, for carrying out improvements of the lines of road in the valley of the Sutlej, between *Simla* and the Chinese frontier. Officers were appointed to conduct the work, and since the commencement of the present official year, it has been vigorously started.

The road between *Rawul Pindee* and *Murree* has been opened out for wheel traffic as far as *Tret*, about 13 miles from *Murree*; and improvements have been made of the road above that point.

The road from *Kala Serai* on the *Lahore* and *Peshawur* Road, to *Gurhee* in *Huzara*, through *Hurreepoor* and *Abbottabad*, the trunk line of the *Huzara* district, has been completed.

Various improvements have been carried out on the road from *Abbottabad* to *Umb* on the Indus frontier, to make it easily passable throughout for laden mules.

A few improvements have likewise been made of the new road between *Abbottabad* and *Murree.*

Bridges.

124. The well foundations of the masonry bridge over the *Markunda* river, on the Trunk Road 14 miles south of *Umbala*, are in active progress. As also those of the bridge over the *Guggur*, on the same

road 8 miles north of *Umballa*. The *Sursootee* bridge, nine arches of 30 feet span, has been completed.

The bridges on the line of the *Lahore* and *Peshawur* Road have been noticed above.

A commencement has been made of the masonry abutments for the timber bridges over the *Suggoo* and *Yarik* nullahs on the road between *Dera Ismail Khan* and *Bunnoo*. The works were for a time suspended in consequence of the total want of water within a great distance of the sites of the bridges. The lattice girders have been made up at *Dera Ismail Khan*.

Ferries and Boat Bridges.

125. New superstructure has been made for the Boat Bridge over the *Indus* at *Attock*.

The Bridge of Boats over the *Beas* at *Wuzeer Boolur* has been completed.

The Boat bridge across the *Ravee* at *Lahore* was maintained throughout last monsoon.

Accommodation for Travellers.

126. A dak bungalow has been built at *Rohtuk*.

In the *Sirsa* district, 23 Tanks have been constructed. These were executed as famine works for employment of the starving people.

For the water supply in the *Margulla* pass, to be connected with the memorial to General Nicholson, iron pipes have been ordered from England.

Total expenditure on Communications.

127. The total expenditure during the year under this head (communications) has been :—

Metalled Roads,	... Rs.	13,17,328
Unmetalled Roads,	... „	1,63,533
Bridges,	... „	94,891
Boat Bridges and Ferries,	... „	1,36,507
Accommodation for Travellers,	... „	15,523
		17,27,782

Electric Telegraph.

128. Of the Telegraph Office at *Murree*, the masonry is in a forward state.

The second line of telegraph between *Rawul Pindee* and *Murree* was completed early in last year.

IV.—Works executed from Local Funds.

Expenditure from Local Funds.

129.—The following statement exhibits the expenditure on works executed from local funds, arranged under the same heads as the expenditure on imperial works.

Civil Administration.	*Original works.*	*Repairs.*	*Total.*
Revenue,	2,533	560	3,143
General,	10,620	3,961	14,581
Ecclesiastical,	8,058	1,953	10,011
Educational,	73,011	482	73,493
Judicial,	27,715	2,994	30,712
Public Improvements.			
Municipal,	1,09,543	17,784	1,27,327
Industrial,	70	...	70
Agricultural,	1,13,094	12,377	1,25,471
Communications,	2,53,907	14,272	3,96,619
Total Works,	5,98,604	1,82,823	7,81,427
		Establishments,	2,00,994
		Total, ...	9,82,411

The principal works on which this expenditure has been incurred are the following :—

General.

130. A new Agri-horticultural garden has been laid out and commenced at *Lahore*. The former garden, between the city of Lahore and the *Ravee*, is inconveniently situated, and, from its position, liable to submersion and serious injury from the floods of the river. The new garden is laid out nearly midway between the civil station of *Anarkullee* and the cantonment of *Meean Meer*, and is watered by an irrigation channel from the *Baree Doab Canal*. It will contain a Botanic garden, under the special direction of one of the Professors of the Medical College.

A Dispensary at *Hissar* is nearly completed. Additions have been made to the Dispensary buildings at *Delhi*, *Thanesur*, *Goordaspoor*, *Bunnoo* and *Dera Ismail Khan*.

Sundry repairs have been effected for the preservation of the minarets of the Emperor Jehangir's tomb at *Shahdura* near *Lahore*.

Ecclesiastical.

131. Furniture for the church at *Rohtuk*. Improvement to Burial grounds at *Delhi* and at *Shahpoor*.

(The amount set down under this head includes the expenditure on two of the small churches, at *Jhung* and at *Bunnoo*, to be repaid from imperial revenues, to which the buildings are chargeable.)

Educational.

132. 25 Tehseelee School houses have been completed, and 14 more are in progress. 445 Village School houses have been built, and 155 are in progress. An Anglo Vernacular School has been

built at *Hissar*, and a Zillah School at *Jhung*. A large School house is in progress at *Mooltan*.

Judicial.

133. 28 Police bungalows have been completed, and 14 are in progress.

A Commissioner's Kuchery has been built at *Rawul Pindee*. A circuit house for Commissioner has been built at *Goojranwala*; a building for the same purpose has been purchased at *Ferozepoor*, and a house for Commissioner's Kutchery at *Dera Ismail Khan*.

Various small sums have been expended on wells and other additions and improvements to Jails.

Public Improvements.

134. On the foundations and lower storey of the *Delhi Institute* Rupees 20,148 have been expended during the year. The amount of the estimate is Rupees 80,000. Part of the funds are obtained from private contribution. The building is designed to comprise a Hall of Commerce, a room for public meetings, a Museum and a College.

Two Model Lodging Houses have been built at *Lahore*.

Various town improvements in the *Jhung* district have been carried out.

A tower for town clock at *Peshawur* is approaching completion.

Two covered vegetable markets have been built at *Lahore*, and a vegetable market at *Kohat*.

New footpaths have been made in the *Chandnee Chowk*, the principal street of Delhi.

Streets of the main bazar at *Bhawanee*, in the *Hissar* district, have been raised and metalled.

Streets have been paved and improved, of various towns in the districts of *Sirsa*, *Loodiana*, *Julundhur*, *Sealkote*, and *Jhung*.

Several minor improvements have been made of works for water supply in different towns. The arching of the branch canal in the *Chandnee Chowk*, *Delhi*, has been repaired. The clearing of tanks at *Bullubgurh*, in the *Delhi* district, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 19,410. A ghat for females has been built to a tank at *Sirsa*, and new ghats at *Mozuffurgurh* and *Khangurh*.

Various works for sewage and drainage, public necessaries, levelling of ground and general conservancy, have been carried out in 15 districts. The filling in of the city ditch at *Lahore* is not quite completed.

Agricultural.

135. Wells and tanks for irrigation have been constructed and improved in various places in the districts of *Rohtuk*, *Umbala*, *Loodiana*, *Thanesur*, *Julundhur*, *Ferozepoor*, *Sealkote*, *Rawulpindee*, and *Jhung*.

On the restoration and improvement of the bunds for irrigation reservoirs in the districts of *Delhi* and *Goorgaon*, commenced last year as a famine work, a total sum of Rs. 45,018 has now been expended. These works have now been taken in charge by the Superintendent General of Irrigation.

Various sums have been expended on the planting of a large number of trees in almost every district of the Punjab.

Communications.

136. A sum of Rs. 1,21,316 has been expended from local funds during the year on metalled roads. The principal of these are the road from

Delhi to *Muttra*, from *Umbala* to *Kalka*, from *Umritsur* to *Pathankote*, from *Dera Ghazee Khan* to *Mooltan*, (through a heavy sandy tract, being metalled with bricks) and the roads to the Railway station at *Lahore*.

A considerable extent of unmetalled district roads has been completed in 14 districts, and other unmetalled roads are in progress. The amount expended on unmetalled roads during the year has been Rs. 40,424.

Bridges of various magnitude and importance have been built in 19 districts.

A new boat bridge has been established at *Kadirabad*, on the river *Chenab*, on the direct line between the salt mines of *Pind Dadun Khan*, and *Lahore*.

A boat bridge has been completed across the Cabul river, in the *Peshawur* district.

On works for accommodation of travellers, European and Native, a total sum of Rs. 35,975 has been expended during the year, in 22 districts. These works include 4 dâk bungalows, 6 rooms for Europeans at serais, 13 serais, and 28 wells, completed; and 7 serais and 2 wells in progress.

V.—Railway.

Umritsir to Lahore.

137.—This line was formally opened on the 1st March 1862, from which time occasional trains ran. It was finally opened to the public for passenger traffic on the 10th April. This was in time for the annual festival at Shalimar gardens, Lahore; and

during the first ten days after the opening, nearly 3,000 passengers were conveyed daily.

During the past year the earthwork has been raised and dressed, and two miles of new embankment executed, consequent on the change of site of the station at *Umritsur*.

The bridges and culverts are complete, with exception of one girder bridge near *Lahore*, where a temporary wooden bridge for the present takes the place of the permanent one till arrival of the iron girders from England.

Of the permanent way 21 miles have been laid down during the year; the 11 miles previously laid have been re-adjusted, and the whole is in good working order.

A mud fence has been made along the whole line, except for a short distance near *Lahore* and *Umritsur*, where a post and rail fence has been set up. 61 sets of level crossing gates have been fixed.

At *Lahore* the defensible passenger station is approaching completion. The goods shed, nearly complete, has been fitted up temporarily to serve as a passenger station. The workshops for engine repairing, carriage building, &c., are in progress. Some portion has been roofed. Delay had been occasioned by the difficulty in obtaining the long timbers required for the roofing. The short diversions of the high road which passed through the ground taken up for the Lahore station have been completed.

At *Umritsir* also the goods shed is being used as a temporary passenger station. A permanent station has not been commenced. The completion of this goods shed also is delayed on account of roofing timber. A tank, pump-house, and engine pit have been finished, and a pump fixed.

The intermediate stations of *Mean Meer* and *Ataree* have been nearly completed. At the latter (about the middle of the line) a tank has been built, and pump fixed.

On the opening of the line, the following was the rolling stock available :

1 Passenger engine.
1 Goods engine.
2 Second class carriages.
6 Third class ditto.
13 Low-sided Trucks.
1 Break Van.

There was not sufficient rolling stock to meet the requirements of goods traffic. By the month of July it was hoped the Railway would be prepared to carry merchandize.

The third class fare has been fixed at the low rate of 4 annas (six pence) for the whole distance of 32 miles. The amount of passenger traffic between *Lahore* and *Umritsir*, the political and the commercial capitals of the Punjab, has always been great, and the metalled road, which runs parallel to the railway, was daily traversed by a large number of *Ekkas* (small one horse carriages) which conveyed native passengers at rates varying from 4 to 8 anas each. The ekka traffic has nearly left this road since the opening of the railway with the above low rate of third class fare. The second class fare, on the other hand, appears to have been fixed too high at 2 Rs. (four shillings). Even wealthy and respectable natives prefer travelling third class at the present fares, and the proceeds of second class traffic are at present little more than 3 per cent of the third class receipts. One circumstance worthy of special notice is the large number of females travelling

daily by railway on this line. They are sometimes nearly as many as half of the whole number of passengers. They sit together in carriages separate from the men, and lately some second class carriages have been fitted up with venetians for the use of females of a higher class, to enable them to perform the journey in the privacy to which they are accustomed.

The following is an abstract of the traffic and receipts on the *Lahore* and *Umritsur* line from the date of opening, 10th April, to the 4th May, 25 days.

	Passengers.				Receipts						Total.		
					Passengers.			Horses &c. and Parcels.					
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Total.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
April 10 to 20,	57	87½	28795	28939½	7201	2	6	...	...	...	7201	2	6
April 20 to 27,	33½	55½	9389	9478	2381	11	6	52	14	...	2434	9	6
April 27 to May 4,	34	57½	8808½	8900	2185	14	6	15	9	...	2201	7	6
Total, ...	124½	200½	46992½	47317½	11768	12	6	68	7	...	11837	3	6

138. The length of this line between the city stations is 206 miles, and, with the extension at the *Mooltan* end to *Sher Shah Ali Ghat* on the Chenab, the steamer wharf, 218 miles.

Lahore to Mooltan.

During the past year the whole of the earthwork, most of which had previously been roughly finished, has been raised to formation level and dressed.

About half of the culverts between Lahore and Mooltan have been built, and a large quantity of materials collected and prepared for the remainder.

The progress now being made in the supply of ballast by contractors is satisfactory. These contracts are for 70 miles of the line. On the rest of the line there has been delay and difficulty in procuring ballast and sleepers, and a supply of Greave's patent iron sleepers for 40 miles of rail has been ordered from England. About 40 miles of permanent way has been delivered at intervals along the line, and about 14½ miles of sleepers. A temporary way has been laid from *Mooltan* to the Ghat on the Chenab.

The permanent station at this terminus will be on high ground, a short distance from the river, the course and banks of which are uncertain. At the river it is proposed to have only an open platform with some small temporary buildings.

At the *Mooltan* station, work has been commenced on the goods shed. A temporary store has been built, and arrangements have been made for preparation of materials. 15 bungalows along the line for platelayers have been finished.

Progress on the *Mooltan* line during the past year has not been so satisfactory as could have been desired, owing to the want of success of the native contractors who had undertaken large amounts of work. The desert nature of the country through which the line runs, and the very scanty population, place peculiar difficulties in the way of these undertakings, and allowance is to be made on this account for the short-comings of the contractors. As noticed in the last annual report, the low state of

the rivers for the past two or three years has affected the supplies of timber from the hill forests, for the conveyance of which these rivers furnish at once the highway and the motive power. This season the snow line has been unusually low, and there is prospect of a larger supply of water in the hill streams, which will better furnish the contractors with the means of delivering the quantities of sleepers still required. The works are now being executed in great measure by the Railway Engineers directly, without contractors, and the exertions of the Chief Engineer and his staff, and the progress now being made, encourage the hope that the line may be open early in 1864.

Delhi to Umritsur.

139. The Railway Company has been authorized to raise £2,500,000 for the construction of this line. The different lines proposed have been examined and reported on during past year. The Punjab Government has strongly recommended a course nearly parallel to the present Trunk Road, *viâ Umbala, Loodiana,* and *Julundhur,* crossing the Sutlej and Beas rivers at sites contiguous to the present bridges of boats. On receipt of approval and orders, work will be at once commenced.

Expenditure on Punjab Railways.

140. Subjoined is a statement of the expenditure on Punjab Railways during the past year, and total expenditure since the commencement.

EXPENDITURE ON PUNJAB RAILWAYS UP TO 30TH APRIL 1862.

DETAIL.	Previous to May 1861.	During year 1861-62.	Total up to 30th April 1862.
	Rupees.	*Rupees.*	*Rupees.*
Survey and preliminary expenses,	98,454	"	98,454
Survey of lines from Delhi to Lahore, ...	37,723	2,003	39,726
Salaries, &c., Agent's Department, Ditto Engineers ", Ditto Locomotive ", Ditto Platelayers ", Ditto Transport Agent, &c. Passage expenses,	7,02,333	3,79,175	10,81,508
WORKS.			
Earthwork, Ballast, Grassing slopes, Plate laying, Level crossings, ... Umritsur road diversion, ...	3,47,812	2,40,024	5,87,836
Bridges and Culverts, ...	38,115	20,227	58,392
Wells and Bungalows, ...	22,305	32,942	55,247
Lahore Station, ...	1,87,546	76,874	2,64,420
Umritsur Station, ...	"	7,173	7,173
Meean Meer (two) and Ataree stations, ...	18,212	8,047	26,259
Landing, Transport, Insurance, &c.,	5,47,220	3,52,420	3,99,640
Barge building, ...	"	2,581	2,581
Sleepers, Permanent way, stores &c.,	1,39,640	2,63,855	4,03,495
Import duty, ...	"	1,23,295	1,23,295
Telegraph Posts, ...	5,478	11,795	17,273
Carriage building and Locomotive erection shops, ...	"	11,879	11,879
Advances, Miscellaneous, ...	2,71,000	1,23,123	3,94,123
Purchase of Bungalows, ...	"	29,246	29,246
TOTAL RUPEES, ...	24,15,838	16,84,709	41,00,547

141. The Lieutenant Governor desires to make favorable mention of the following officers of the Public Works Department serving within the Punjab territories during the year under review :—

Colonel H. Rigby, Superintending Engineer 1st Circle.

Capt. C. W. Hutchinson, Superintending Engineer 2nd Circle.

Lieut.-Col. A. Taylor, C. B., ditto, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Turnbull, Superintendent General of Irrigation, N. W. Provinces.

Captain J. H. Dyas, Director of Canals, Punjab.

Major H. W. Gulliver, Superintendent Baree Doab Canal.

Captain T. G. Glover, Superintendent Western Jumna Canals, (now Deputy Superintendent General of Irrigation, North Western Provinces).

EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS.

Mr. W. Purdon, Bridges and Branch Roads, Umbala.

Mr. J. D. Smithe, Madhopoor Workshops and Chenab and Ravee Forests.

Major E. N. Sandilands, 4th Division Lahore and Peshawur Road, and Officiating Superintendent Indus Tunnel.

Captain C. M. Browne, Western Sirhind Division, and Officiating Lahore Division.

Lieutenant G. Newmarch, Assistant to Chief Engineer, and Assistant Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

Mr. H. Garbett, on special duty, Indus river works.

Mr. D. Kirwan, Indus Canals.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, Officiating Controller and Examiner of Accounts.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Mr. L. B. Bean, Officiating Executive Engineer 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. W. B. Harington, Officiating Executive Engineer Sealkote Division.

Lieutenant H. F. Blair, Officiating Executive Engineer Kohat Division.

Lieutenant T. T. Carter, Officiating Executive Engineer Hazara Division.

Lala Kunhya Lall, Lahore Division.

Mr. S. W. Nugent, 4th Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road.

Mr. P. J. Flynn, 1st Ditto Ditto.

Mr. R. J. Elwes, Julundhur Division.

Section V.—Post Office.

District Dâks.

142. The following figures shew the extent to which the correspondence of the Punjab has been conveyed by the district posts during the past three years :—

	Covers Delivered.	Returned Undelivered.	Total.
1859-60	5,06,650	43,669	5,50,319
1860-61	5,72,057	45,526	6,17,583
1861-62	5,55,139	55,790	6,10,929

There has been a slight diminution in the total number of covers conveyed during the past, as compared with the previous year; though the number is still greatly in excess of what it was in 1859-60. The proportion of undelivered letters has increased from 7 to 9 per cent.

Section VI.—Electric Telegraph.

Telegraph continues efficient and useful.

143. Nothing new has occurred during the past year worth recording under this head. The several lines of telegraph in the Punjab maintain their efficiency and usefulness.

144. Heretofore the aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Telegraph department in the Punjab have been noted in the annual administration report, on information supplied by the Director General of that department. In the present instance that functionary has stated that, as this information is furnished by him direct to the Supreme Government, it appears unnecessary to supply it for incorporation in the local administration report.

Reason why receipts and disbursements are not noted.

Section VII.—Marine.

145. A department of Inland Navigation for the Punjab has been organized, the cost of which is estimated as follows :—

Department of Inland Navigation organized.

		Cost per annum.
Superintendent Inland Navigation, ...	Rs.	7,200
1st Assistant, ...	„	4,200
2nd do.	„	3,000
Establishments of 4 Steamers, ...	„	58,644
Do. of 2 Flats, ...	„	10,560
Office and Medical Establishments, including Contingencies and Travelling Allowances, ...	„	20,947
River Conservancy Works, ...	„	23,288
Factory, ...	„	45,600
Fuel for Steamers and Factory, ...	„	30,000
Stores for Ships, Engines, and Factory, ...	„	2,00,000
	Total Rs.	4,03,439

The last item is exceptionally high, and will be reduced in subsequent years. There is necessarily a large expenditure on stores on the first establishment of a steam flotilla and factory.

Steamers on upper Indus.

146. Three steamers are already plying between Mithunkote and Mukhud.* Mithunkote is about 540 miles from the sea, and about 357 miles from Mukhud. The river between these places is very broad, but shallow, and impeded by sandbanks. In the worst places the channel will be as low as two feet in depth in the dry season. Its velocity varies from three to five miles per hour. The rapids which formerly

Description of river.

down stream are rice, snuff, empty beer casks, and boxes. Hides and sheep's wool are beginning to be transported, and during the past year three boat loads of ghee started for Bombay. Up the river are brought salt, and sissoo wood for the Government works. During eight months boats can be towed up. The towing path is being improved. The time taken is about sixteen days from Mukhud. The freight for salt is 50 rupees per 100 maunds: for wood, Rs. 42-8. The rates for freight down stream are lower, but they generally include all charges as far as Rohree in Scind, which, united with Sukkur on the opposite bank, has become a large entrepôt of trade.

There is a tolerable camel road from Mukhud to Attok, which is being improved. This may perhaps hereafter be improved so as to be passable for carts.

Advantage of having steamers on the Indus.

148. In transporting bulky commissariat stores, such as beer in hogsheads, and ordnance materials, the steamers will effect a large saving to Government, as the land route has hitherto been employed. As a mode of transit for passengers also they will be extremely convenient to the public, as there are no metalled roads on either bank. But it is more doubtful if the steamers will at first attract much mercantile freight, for, although the exports from Afghanistan meet the Indus both at Attok and Dera Ismail Khan, the line of trade from the first has hitherto been with Umritsur and Lahore; and from the second, the camels used being the property of the Povindah merchants, are the cheapest means of conveyance. The bulky raw produce now conveyed in country boats would not bear the cost of steam freight. There will now however be water carriage for English goods from Kurrachee to within 12 miles of Peshawur.

Boat traffic.

149. The following figures show the state of boat traffic :—

Year.	Number of Boats.	Tons.
1857-58	3,548	42,125
1858-59	3,965	49,871
1859-60	3,806	53,043
1860-61	2,945	39,708
1861-62	2,442	33,208
Difference decrease between 1860-61 & 1861-1862.	503	6,500

The decrease has been chiefly in cereals, the export of which was repressed by the prevailing scarcity. A check was also given to the export of saltpetre by the prohibitive proclamation issued by Government under our doubtful relations with America.

The following articles show an increased export from the Punjab :—

	Maunds.		*Maunds.*
Cotton, from	8,639	to	48,941
Indigo,	1,741	„	2,446
Sesamum seed,	4,536	„	69,390
Tobacco,	315	„	1,363
Hemp,	2,311	„	4,793
Ghee,	15,711	„	17,587
Oil,	3,823	„	8,147
Sheeps wool,	76,104	„	83,766
Horns,	3,700	„	20,400
Hides,	43,568	„	47,760

In the last quarter of the past year, there is an encouraging increase in the amount of traffic by boats, which would seem to indicate that the trade, which for some time past had declined, was reviving.

150. Below are the returns of the Indus Steam Flotilla, which has now been broken up, steamers belonging to the Railway Company and the Inland Navigation Company succeeding it.

Indus Steam Flotilla traffic.

	Weight in Tons.	Measurement by feet.	Number of private passengers.	Total amount realized. Rs.
1860-61 ...	605	17,951	381	18,550
1861-62 ...	926	22,072	259	25,004

Section VIII.—Finance.

151.—The accounts given in Appendix I of the receipts and disbursements for the year are, for the first time, according to the form prescribed by the Budget and Audit Committee.

Appendix I.—Receipts and Disbursements.

The following is the financial result :—

Year.	Receipts.	Civil Disbursements.	Surplus over Civil Expenditure.
1860-61	3,29,27,053	1,91,78,188	1,37,48,865
1861-62	3,04,70,828	1,64,67,647	1,40,03,181
Difference,	m. 24,56,225	m. 27,10,541	p. 2,54,316

152. Ever since the annexation the difference between the receipts and civil disbursements has been denominated surplus. The reason appears to be that the local Government, exercising no control over the military expenditure, cannot be held responsible for its operation on the local finances. The local administration exercises, on the other hand, a material influence over the civil expenditure, for the original estimates and subsequent alterations have all been framed under its directions, and sanctioned *pro forma* by the Supreme Government. It appears, therefore, fair and necessary that, in stating the financial results of the year's administration, in order that the Supreme Government may judge of the efficiency of the management generally, only that expenditure should be exhibited which has been affected by the management under review ;—and this has been the course followed. Any other would, indeed, have involved much labor and correspondence; for, as the military accounts are not kept by the local Accountant, it would have been necessary to refer to Calcutta for all the details.

Military expenditure not taken into account in former reports.

Reason for this.

153. Orders have now been received to exhibit the military expenditure of the province. For the reason above given, no account of the *actual* expenditure can be given, but the following figures, framed according to data furnished by the military finance department, show approximately the cost of troops and military buildings for 1861-62 :—

Military expenditure now exhibited.

Cost of Troops,	... ...	Rs.	2,38,10,000
Military Public Works,	...	„	6,56,420*
			2,44,66,420

* This sum is also included in the civil expenditure given above.

If it be ruled that the whole military expenditure shall form a charge against the Punjab finances, the account will stand as follows:—

Financial result.

Receipts, ...		3,04,70,828
Disbursements—Civil,	1,58,11,227	
„ Military,	2,44,66,420	
		4,02,77,647
Deficit,		98,06,819

154. The Lieutenant Governor has recently submitted to the Supreme Government proposals involving a reduction in the military expenditure, amounting to Rs. 51,65,000; besides a saving of Rs. 2,00,000 on account of buildings. If these reductions be sanctioned, the military expenditure will be brought down to Rs. 1,86,45,000, and it probably could not be further lowered without risk.

Proposed reduction in military expenditure.

155. The cost of the troops at Peshawur, Mooltan, and Rawulpindee, forming, together with the Punjab Irregular Force included, the army of the north-western frontier, amounts to Rs. 1,10,19,000.

Army of N. W. Frontier.

Some doubt has been expressed as to whether or not this sum can now properly be regarded as an Imperial charge. It is admitted that, previous to the mutinies, the frontier army did protect the interior provinces as well as the Punjab; but it is argued that there are sufficient European troops in the North-West Provinces and Bengal to render them independent of the aid of the Punjab, which, consequently, ought to pay for *all* the troops within it. But, in the first place, the statement that the troops are sufficient for all pur-

Properly an Imperial charge.

poses requires some demonstration; and, secondly, if they really be sufficient both for occupation and also for the repulse of foreign aggression, it follows that they are unnecessarily strong; for, protected by the Punjab, the interior provinces are in no danger of attack from without. It may be said that the state of India, and the delay attending the despatch of reinforcements from England, necessitate the maintenance in India of a European force more than sufficient for the occupation of the country in times of peace. If this point be conceded, still the excess cannot be regarded as the garrison of the interior provinces. It is simply an Imperial reserve, available for action in *any* part of India. Moreover, its presence may not be permanent. Necessary after the shock of the mutiny, continued political tranquility may, possibly, hereafter, justify its diminution, and in that case the interior provinces would again become dependent on the frontier army of the Punjab for protection. The fact, then, is that, under ordinary strategical arrangements, there would be only one frontier army, which would be placed on the Punjab border for the external protection of the whole of the Bengal provinces; but that, in an extraordinary emergency, troops have been poured into the interior provinces in such numbers as to suffice in themselves both for occupation and exterior defence. The Imperial nature of the service performed by the Punjab frontier army remains unchanged. What has been changed is the strength of the European reserve in India, which has been greatly increased. Therefore, it may fairly be argued that the cost of the frontier army ought, as heretofore, to remain an Imperial charge; and if it be the case that the troops in rear are more numerous than is necessary for purposes of occupation, then the excess ought also to be charged to the Imperial account as reserve.

156. If this principle were observed, the Punjab (like other

Financial result, excluding cost of frontier army.

provinces) would be charged with the cost of its interior garrison, amounting (after effecting the reductions proposed by the Lieutenant Governor), to Rs. 82,82,420, including buildings, and together with a proportion of the cost of the reserve, which is not known.

Exclusive of the last item, the account would then stand thus:—

Revenues, ...		3,04,70,828
Expenditure—Civil, ...	1,58,11,227	
" Military, including buildings, ...	82,82,420	
		2,40,93,647
Excess of revenue available for Imperial purposes, ...		63,77,181

157. But the Lieutenant Governor has ventured to express his opinion against this method of charging the military expenditure. Whether the Punjab be a profitable possession financially or not, being now an integral portion of the Indian empire, and its most exposed point, it must be held and defended. To this end it is essential that the best military arrangements be made, irrespective of the capacity of the revenues of the province to bear the cost. If in a military point of view troops are, for the general defence of the empire, more advantageously placed in the Punjab than in the North West Provinces, they must remain there, however inadequate the provincial revenues may be to support the charge. So also, if for sanatary purposes it be desirable to

Reason why the whole military expenditure might be regarded as an imperial charge.

station Europeans within the Punjab Himalayas, no considerations of local finance should be allowed to interfere with the arrangement. On this plan the army would be regarded as an establishment maintained for the occupation and defence of all India, its numbers fixed, and occasionally revised on a consideration of the political circumstances for the time being, its distribution decided solely by the recognized principles of strategy; and its expenditure charged in proportion to the revenues of the several provinces protected.

The administra'ion of each province would show, as has hitherto been done in the Punjab reports, the detail of its civil expenditure which being, unlike the military expenditure, under its exclusive control, it is directly and undividedly responsible for, and the economical management of which is a fair test of its success.

Items of revenue increased.

158. The following figures show the items of revenue which have increased in the year under report:—

Land revenue, ...	4,37,041
Income Tax, ...	6,96,085
Stage carriage licences, ...	3,742
Customs, ...	4,98,397
Salt, ...	2,39,976
Stamps, ...	3,00,493
Marine, ...	996
Public Works, ...	4,67,336
Tribute, ...	1,25,230
Total, ...	27,69,296

The causes of increase have been explained in the Revenue Section.

Items of revenue decreased.

159. The decrease is thus distributed :—

Sayer, ...	75,641
Abkaree, ...	15,647
Duty on Arts, Trades, &c.	11,35,776
Law and Justice, ...	61,604
Miscellaneous, ...	39,36,853
Total ...	52,25,521

The duty on Arts, Trades, and Dealings, was not levied in 1861-62. The miscellaneous revenue of 1860-61 was swelled by an extraordinary item of 34½ lakhs, received on account of territory sold to the Cis-Sutlej chiefs.

Items of expenditure increased.

160. The increase in disbursements has been as follows :—

Allowances, Refunds, and Drawbacks, ...	59,276
Customs, ...	59,185
Salt, ...	19,157
Law and Justice, ...	80,322
Education, Science and Art, ...	16,383
Marine, ...	18,994
Miscellaneous, ...	4,612
Civil Contingencies, ...	61,930
	3,19,859

The large increase under the head of Customs is caused by an addition which has been made to the preventive establishment for

the better detection of smuggling, and also for the levy of duties on saccharine produce passing down the Sutlej. The increase under the head of Law and Justice is nominal; the cost of service of processes having been shewn against "Stamps" in 1860-61. The Civil Contingencies have been increased on account of charges for the London International Exhibition.

Items of expenditure decreased.

161. The decrease of expenditure was as follows:—

Land Revenue, ...	53,180
Assessed Taxes, ...	27,829
Stamps, ...	38,469
Allowances under Treaties, ...	9,77,175
Miscellaneous charges against Income, ...	2,143
Public Works, ...	1,94,109
Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments,	12,528
Police, ...	4,47,058
Political Charges, ...	4,28,370
Superannuation and Charitable Allowances,	8,49,539
	30,30,400

The decrease under the head of Assignments and Charitable Allowances is owing to large arrears having been paid in 1860-61, and to compensation granted on account of losses caused by the mutinies having been charged to the latter head. A less sum has been expended under "Internal Improvements" for land taken up for railways. The saving under the head of Police is permanent; but the real amount of reduction is shewn in the proper section. The decrease under "Political Agencies" is nominal.

163. It will be observed that more than one-sixth of

Proportion of revenue expended on internal improvements and public works.

the revenues has been expended on internal improvements and public works.

163. The reforms in the system of accounts, inaugurated by the Budget and Audit Committee, have been fully carried out during the past year.

Reform in system of account.

The old classification of account was swept away, and one substituted similar in almost all respects to that adopted in the Home accounts.

The expenditure under each head of service is now shown in two columns, "Adjusted" and "Unadjusted," doing away with the necessity for a separate head of "Miscellaneous Advances," or "Inefficient Balance," to which formerly all advances were in the first instance debited,—a system which rendered it impossible to tell at any time the real progress of expenditure on any particular service.

The monthly returns of treasury officers are now submitted with perfect regularity.

Printed forms of Cash Account have relieved Treasury officers from much clerical labor; but, on the other hand, a new return has been introduced, viz. a Monthly Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements, showing the progress of the Income and Expenditure as compared with the Budget Estimates.

164. A reform has been carried out in the internal economy of the treasury offices, by the introduction of what is known as the Bengal system of separation of Cash and Account. The duties of the Cashier are restricted to a simple record of cash received and disbursed, while

Minor reforms in District Treasuries.

the Native Accountant or Mohasib is the channel through which all transactions, whether by cash or transfer, pass in the first instance.

The organization of the accounts of the branch or Tehseel Treasuries has been also improved, and a better system of incorporating these accounts with those of the Sudder Treasury has been introduced.

Plain and intelligible rules for paying money into and paying money out of Government Treasuries have been published, and are hung up outside all Treasuries for the guidance of parties having transactions with them.

The system of payment by cheques on letters of credit has been introduced for all branches of the Government service with great advantage.

Inspection of Treasuries by Deputy Auditor General.

165. The important Treasuries of Umritsur, Jullundur, Umbala, Simla, and Delhi were visited and their working inspected by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in November.

Accountant General's visit.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, the Accountant General of India visited Lahore in February and inspected the Head Office of Account, and several of the more important Treasuries. Mr. Harrison expressed himself as generally satisfied with the state of the offices that came under his inspection.

Favorable notice of officers of Account.

166. In this Department the Lieutenant Governor desires to acknowledge the services of Mr. C. E. Chapman, on whom the labour of superintending the transition from the old to the new system has devolved; also of Mr. R. Taylor, Civil Paymaster.

Section IX.—Ecclesiastical.

167 Beyond the progress made in the erection of Churches and other Ecclesiastical buildings, as recorded in the Public Works Section, there is nothing worth noting under this head. The small Churches at detached civil stations, which were sanctioned by the Supreme Government two years ago, have nearly all been completed. Hissar is still without a resident clergyman.

Nothing to record under this head.

Section X.—Political.

168. The south-western extremity of the Hindu Kush is known as the Siah Koh, or Black Mountain. On and beneath its southern slopes is the district of Gour. Rugged, with precipitous hills, crowned with forests, its valleys are inhabited by a nomad population, amongst whom the Taimúni tribe hold a principal place. The strength of the country has usually secured to its chief a certain degree of independence. But about the year 1845 the Wazir Yar Mahomed Khan of Herat brought it under subjection, and transporting many of the Taimúnis to Herat forced some to reside in the city and others to serve in his army. He subsequently appointed Aktar Khan, Alizai, Governor of Gour, on account of his known hostility to Kohan-dil Khan, the then ruler of Kandahar.

Kabul.

Seat of the Taimúni tribe.

Yar Mahomed's operations against them.

169. At the commencement of the year under report, Abdúl Ghafúr Khan was chief of the Taimúnis. It is said that he could summon twelve

Abdúl Ghafúr Khan; his forces and revenue.

thousand horsemen to his standard, and enjoyed a revenue of three lakhs of rupees. The chief place is Tybarah.

Furrah.

170. The strong fort of Furrah is situated on the road between Kandahar and Herat, and commands the frontier district of the Kabul territories, abutting on Herat and Gour.

Outrage committed by the Taimúni chief; its results.

171. The Taimúni chief, instigated by private enmity, procured the murder of a kinsman of his own, resident in the Furrah district. The Governor, Mahomed Sharif Khan, a son of the Amir, resenting this outrage, applied to the Amir for permission to punish its perpetrator, and, though at first discouraged, ultimately obtained it on the ground that the chief was a feudatory of the Affghan Government, and had formerly been coerced by an Affghan force, under the command of Jalaludin Khan, son of the late Wazir Mahomed Akbar Khan.

Visit of the Amir's daughter to Furrah.

172. On hearing of the preparations being made, Sultan Ahmed Khan, the ruler of Herat, remonstrated; and his wife, the daughter of the Amir, together with her son, Shah Newaz Khan, anxious to prevent a family feud, went over to Furrah and had an interview with Mahomed Sharif Khan. It was given out that her entreaties

Its effects.

had prevailed, and that a pardon had been extended to Abdúl Ghaúfr Khan. That chief accordingly disbanded his followers. But Mahomed

Mahomed Sharif Khan's occupation of the Taimúni chief's country.

Sharif Khan then made a sudden night march, compelling him to flight, and leading in a few days to the complete reduction of his country—the people of which had been alienated by his oppression.

173. Abdúl Ghafúr repaired to Herat, but Sultan Jan was then endeavouring to reduce the Mír of Maimanna to subjection. He did not ultimately succeed; and at the begining of March he suddenly advanced to Subzawar, half way between Herat and Furrah. He was accompanied by Mir Afzul Khan, son of Poor-dil Khan, and Sirdar Ghulam Mohiúdin Khan, son of Sirdar Kohan-dil Khan, who strongly urged him to push on to Kandahar. His force consisted of 8,000 regulars and three guns, together with a crowd of militia, which soon moved on Khillutgah, about 4½ miles from Furrah, the place where former kings used to hold investitures.

The Chief goes to Hirat.

Sultan Jan's march against Farrah.

Arrives at Khillutgah.

174. Sirdar Saifúlla Khan, the youthful son of the Amir held the citadel of Furrah with four companies of regular infantry, 200 jazailchis, 200 horse and four small guns, but the gates were in the hands of the Khans of Furrah. After an interval of nineteen days three of these, Khan Mahomed Khan, Idú Khél; Jabár Khan, Núrzai; and Mahomed Khan, Achukzai; opened the gates, and a day a two after the Sirdar was obliged to surrender. Protection was extended to the ladies of the garrison: the troops were disarmed and turned out. The Kandahar Sirdars advanced as far as Ghirishk, on the Hilmund, but did not attempt to make any demonstration against Furrah.

Garrison of Furrah.

Treachery of the Khans.

Reduction of the Fort.

Advance of Kandahar Sirdars to Ghirishk.

175. The unwelcome news reached Amir Dost Mahomed Khan at Jalálábad. He immediately addressed letters to the principal person-

The Amir at Jalálabad.

ages of Kandahar requiring them to obey the directions of Mahomed Amin Khan; and warned the Khans of the Jalálábad, Kabul, Ghuzni and Kohistan provinces, together with Saadut Khan of Lalpúra, to be in readiness with their partisans for service. The Amir himself, after some unavoidable delays, marched towards Kandahar and reached Ghirishk on the 9th of June.

Summons the Khans.

Marches towards Kandahar.

176. On the 16th of October 1861, died Sirdar Súltan Mahomed Khan at Kabul. He was the son of Payendah Khan, surnamed Sarafráz Khan, the Wazir and victim of Shah Zeman, and his mother was a Thoki Ghilji. In the partition of the Kabul territories which followed the acknowledgment of the pre-eminence of Sirdar Azím Khan, the five brothers, of whom Sultan Mahomed was the third, obtained the government of Peshawur. Having, together with the present Amir Dost Mahomed Khan, treacherously aided Runjit Singh's victory at Nowshera, which gave Peshawur to the Sikhs, he was maintained in possession jointly with Dost Mahomed, who subsequently resided at Hashtnagar, on condition of paying a tribute of horses and rice. Afterwards, when the Kandahar brothers interfered to prevent Dost Mahomed Khan's occupation of Kabul, and at the same time set aside the imbecile son of Azím Khan, for the preservation of the balance of power in the Mahomedzai family Sultan Mahomed was allowed to rule at Kabul. Here, owing to the opposition of the Kizzilbashes, of whom

Death of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

His parentage.

Governor of Peshawur.

Treachery in aid of Runjit Singh,

Who confirms him at Peshawur conditionally.

Governor of Kabul.

Ousted by Dost Mahomed Khan.

was Dost Mahomed's mother, he favoured the Súni sect, and excited religious strife ; and being, though not without bravery and capacity, frivolous, indolent and luxurious, he was in no long time ousted by the more enterprising Amir. Retiring to Peshawur he again intrigued with the Sikhs, who, under the guidance of Hari Singh Nalwa, and with the Shahzadah Nao Nihal Singh at their head, occupied Peshawur with 9,000 men, whilst Sultan Mahomed and his brothers fled across the border. At that time Dost Mahomed had marched towards Kandahar to meet Shah Shúja-ul-Múlk, who had appeared in force from Shikarpoor. Sultan Mahomed, distrusting the fortune of his brother, attempted to establish his own influence in the Jalálabád district, but the complete defeat of the Shah make him press on to Kabul in time to adorn the triumphant return of Dost Mahomed. A religious war being projected against the Sikhs by the Amir, Sultan Mahomed during the negotiations which followed went over to the enemy. Runjit Singh then conferred on him the districts of Hashtnagar, the Doabeh, Kohat, and Hangú. He was also made Governor of the fort of Rhotas ; but subsequently falling under the displeasure of Raja Jawáhir Singh, the Sikh Minister, he was summoned to Lahore and placed under surveillance. The Amir long regarded Sultan Mahomed as an enemy. When urged to settle his differences with the

Intrigues again with the Sikhs.

Who drive him from Peshawur.

Dost Mahomed engaged against Shah Shúja at Kandahar.

Sultan Mahomed's intrigues at Jalálúbad.

Their discomfiture.

His treachery against the Amir.

Obtains a fief in Peshawur from the Maharaja.

Is confined at Lahore.

The Amir's opinion of him.

Sikhs, by assenting to his restoration to Peshawur he replied that "his brother would gladly compass his destruction: that with Sultan Mahomed at Peshawur, he would not be safe for a day: and that he would rather see it in the hands of the Sikhs." On the British occupying Lahore, Sultan Mahomed was released by Sir Henry Lawrence; and he justified the Amir's bad opinion of him by giving up his liberator's brother, General George Lawrence, and Mrs. Lawrence, who had taken refuge with him at Kohat, when the Sikh troops mutinied at Peshawur. On this account, Sir John Lawrence declined to accede to the request of Gholam Hyder Khan, the late heir apparent of Kabul, that he should be restored to the fiefs which he held under the Sikhs. He afterwards enjoyed a jaghir in Lughman, and resided in the Kabul territories until his death. He was averse to the English alliance. His brother Pir Mahomed Khan, died a short time before him.

Released by Sir H. Lawrence.

His ingratitude.

His exclusion from any benefit of the treaty made with the Amir.

Return to Kabul.

Death of Pir Mahomed.

177. In the first half of 1861 some hostilities occurred between Búkhára and Khokand; these have, it is reported, been terminated by a treaty.

Treaty of peace between Khokand and Búkhára.

178. It was mentioned in last year's report that the Mahsúd Waziris had agreed to the terms offered to them, and had been again admitted to trade in our territories. The basis of their new engagements was that each main section, the Alizais, the Bahlólzais, and the Sháman Khels,

Border tribes.

Engagements entered into by the Mahsúd Wazíris.

should be responsible for any outrages committed by members or sub-divisions belonging to their respective sections. Several thefts were

Their breach.

soon afterwards committed, five grass-cutters of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry were murdered, as well as a herdsman. In consequence of these crimes,

Sections implicated.

in which the Buhlolzai and Alizai sections were concerned, their tribesmen within our territory were arrested, their trade stopped, and their merchandize and property seized. (The Sháman Khel not being implicated, came and went without interruption, except when they used Alizai camels, which were confiscated. The Mulliks subse-

Fines imposed; method of payment.

quently professed their readiness to make good the fines due from them under the treaty, amounting in all to 4,500 rupees. Their camels, therefore, were sold, and the balance paid by a banker, who was to be repaid by the offending sections, with interest, by a toll on all pack animals until the debt should be liquidated.

179. Soon afterwards (17th November) a deputation com-

Interview of the chief Mulliks with the Commr.

prising the principal men of each sub-division waited on the Commissioner at Dera Ismail Khan, with the object of ratifying the treaty previously made. The demonstration was believed to be sincere;

Difficulties of the tribe.

and they have since behaved well. Colonel Taylor, however, took the opportunity of pointing out that the Shingis and Malikshális of the Buhlolzái section are hereditary thieves, exposed to constant temptation from the Povindah camels feeding immediately under their hills. He

Proposed colonization.

advocates their settlement on waste lands, but there is a difficulty in finding any with the advantage of irrigation. The Lieutenant Governor is

very sensible of the great importance of this and similar projects, as bearing upon the gradual civilization of the border tribes.

Syuds and Hindostani fanatics.

180. Early in 1862 some instances of kidnapping Hindoo traders occurred on the Huzara border. The influence exercised immediately across the Indus by certain fanatical Syuds and Hindustani Mahomedan emigrants is very prejudicial to the maintenance of good order amongst the independent tribes.

Investiture of Maharaja of Jummoo, with Order of Star of India.

181. On the 1st November 1862, the anniversary of the assumption, by Her Majesty, of the direct Government of India, His Highness the Maharajah of Jummoo and Cashmere was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Star of India.

Section XI.—Military.

Preliminary remarks.

182. Heretofore the Local Government has abstained from reporting on the military branch of the administration in its annual report, not having had any control over the military departments, and not having generally been consulted on the distribution of troops.

But in para. 28, proceedings dated 11th November 1861, in the Financial Department, the Supreme Government, in reviewing the income and expenditure of the Indian empire, thus remark—

" The large amount of military charges attracts perhaps less
" than any other the attention of the local administrations, which
" are apt to consider such matters as beyond their immediate con-
" trol, and only indirectly connected with their responsibilities.

"It is true that the general military defence of the country "is peculiarly and especially the duty of the general Government "of India, but there is no officer in civil charge of a province who "has it not in his power to influence the decision of that Govern- "ment as to the force requisite to garrison his province: and apart "from the direct influence of good or bad government on the quiet "of a country, every such officer has constant opportunities of re- "viewing every question connected with its military occupation, "and has often better means than the military commandant of "knowing in what quarter reductions of military force are possi- "ble. It is therefore a duty of each local administration to take "the initiative in proposing measures of reduction wherever it sees "a possibility of doing so."

Army in the Punjab.

183. Under these circumstances a record will be made in the annual reports by this Government of the forces stationed in the Punjab. Appended is a return (marked A) shewing the distribution of troops under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from which it will be perceived that, exclusive of the Punjab Irregular Force, we have the following force in the Punjab,—

	Approximate No. of men.	Approximate cost.	Cost per man.
21 Batteries of Eu. Arty., with 102 guns, Field and Siege,	2,000	30,85,000	European, 1061·5
3 Regiments of British Cavalry,	2,000	27,00,000	
14 Do. of do. Infantry,	12,000	1,12,00,000	
8 Do. of Bengal Cavalry,	3,800	18,37,000	Native, 279·6
14 Do. of Native Infantry,	9,600	19,88,000	
2 Companies of Sappers, ...	100		
Total, ...	29,500	2,08,10,000	

The force consisting of Europeans, 16,000 with 90 Field guns.
Natives, 13,500

Total, ... 29,500

It is interesting to compare, in strength and expense, this force with the force occupying the same stations prior to the mutiny in 1857 :—

		1857.	1862.	Cost approximate, 1857.	Cost 1862.	REMARKS.
Europeans, ...	Men,...	12,650	16,000	2,36,06,000	2,08,10,000	The data on which these calculations are based were obtained from Finance Commission.
	Guns,	70	90			
Natives, ...	Men,...	41,500	13,500			
	Guns,	36	...			

184. In the Punjab Irregular Force reductions have been continued to bring the regiments of the force to the scale laid down in Government General Orders Nos. 400 and 494 of the 3rd May and 14th June 1861.

Punjab Irregular Force. Reductions.

A statement (marked B) is appended shewing the reductions effected, viz. :—

Artillery,	... 54 men.
Cavalry,	... 240 „
Infantry,	... 786 „
Total, ...	... 1,080

effecting an annual saving of 1,60,000 rupees.

185. Sanction of the Supreme Government was received to

Artillery. Mountain Trains.

the proposal to assimilate the Peshawur and Huzara Mountain Train Batteries. The former consisted of 8, and the latter of 4 guns.

Both Batteries have now been made to consist of 4 guns, with an efficient establishment; and a saving of Rupees 14,576 per annum has been effected.

Strength of Punjab Irregular Force.

186. A statement (marked B) is annexed shewing the strength and distribution of the several Batteries and Regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force.

The 3rd Regiment Sikh Infantry are still employed in Oudh, and under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Excluding this regiment, the force, in strength and cost, is as follows :—

	Strength.	Cost per annum.	Cost per man.	REMARKS.
Artillery, ...	575 men	2,72,673	476·1	The cost per man agrees with the data furnished by the Military Finance Commission.
Cavalry, ...	2,815 „	11,52,987	409·6	
Infantry, ...	7,893 „	15,22,544	192·8	
Total, ...	11,283 „	29,80,083	264·1	

The cost of each Regiment and Battery of the Punjab Irregular Force is shewn in statement appended and marked C.

Brief notice of distribution of army in Punjab.

187. The army in occupation of the Punjab is composed of 3 Divisions, a Brigade at Delhi, and the Punjab Irregular Force. The strength and cost may thus be stated :—

		Strength.		Cost,
		Europeans.	Natives.	
Under His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.	Delhi Brigade, ...	1,000	900	13,00,000
	Sirhind Division, ..	4,900	3,100	59,70,000
	Lahore do. ...	5,300	3,800	69,20,000
	Peshawur do. ...	4,800	5,700	66,20,000
Under Govt. of India.	Punjab Irregular Force, ...	...	11,200	30,00,000
	Total, ...	16,000	24,700	2,38,10,000

Proposed reduction.

The question of reducing this force has recently been under the consideration of the Local Government, and it has been shewn that (if such reduction were rendered necessary) by weakening Delhi and Ferozepoor, abolishing Sealkote, and converting the hill stations of Dugshaie and Subathoo into sanataria for troops in the plains, an annual saving of 51 lacs of rupees can be effected.

Delhi Brigade.

188. The Brigade at Delhi forms a part of the Meerut Division in the North Western Provinces. The troops occupy the Palace, Magazine and Duriagunge, and hold the principal gates of the city. Military jurisdiction extends for 500 yards beyond the city wall.

The political importance of Delhi dates from the time of the slave kings. It remained the seat of Government of succeeding dynasties, and in the mutiny of the Bengal Army in 1857, it at once became the seat and heart of the revolt.

Since the mutiny the palace has been turned into a citadel,

which, held by an European garrison, and having heavy ordnance on its defences, can command the city.

189. The Sirhind Division, under the command of Major General Renny, has its head quarters at Umballa, a post of considerable importance, both with reference to the independent Sikh chiefs on its left, and the hill principalities on its right flank.

Sirhind Division.

Two British Infantry regiments are located at Subathoo and Dugshai, for the benefit of the mountain climate, but their position has no military significance. A Brigade of troops is placed at Jullunder, in the centre of the populous Doab of that name. They hold the fort of Phillour on the right bank of the river Sutlej, and tend to overawe the population of the neighbouring hills, who after annexation evinced a turbulent spirit.

190. Lahore is the head quarters of the Division under the command of Major General Cunynghame. As the ancient capital of the Punjab, Lahore is occupied in strength. The fort adjoins the town, and is held by a detachment of European troops from Meean Meer, which is the military cantonment, about 6 miles distant from the town.

Lahore Division.

In this Division are three celebrated forts, Kangra, Govindghur and Mooltan, and the following stations :—

Ferozepoor.
Umritsur.
Mooltan.
Sealkote.
Kangra, (including Dhurmsala.)

At present there is a strong Brigade at the healthy cantonment

of Sealkote, within a forced march of the capital of Cashmere; but His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has expressed an opinion that this force is not absolutely required.

At Mooltan the troops maintain the communication with Lahore, and act also as an effective support to the force stationed to the west on the Trans-Indus frontier. It is one of the keys of the Punjab.

Ferozepoor and Umritsur may be regarded as outposts of Lahore: the former place is held by a strong force as it contains the main arsenal in Upper India. The latter place is now connected with Lahore by the Railway, but still has a force in the cantonments and in the fort of Govindghur.

Peshawur Division.

191. Peshawur is the head quarters of the remaining Division in the Punjab, which is under the command of Major General Sir Sydney Cotton, K. C. B. The distance from Lahore to Peshawur is 270 miles, and four large rivers intervene besides several mountain streams. The road is in course of being metalled, and most of the bridges are nearly completed. Bridges of boats are maintained on all the rivers excepting in the flood season.

The station of Peshawur occupies a commanding position in front of the Khyber pass. The valley is about 35 miles broad, and is almost surrounded by the hills of many independent tribes. Formerly, when under the rule of the Dooranee monarchy, the population, moved by a fanatical impulse, frequently took up arms en masse against the Sikhs, then rulers of the Punjab. The battle fields on which the Sikhs and Mahomedans had many desperate struggles can be pointed out to the traveller as he moves from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur. First the field of Haideroo, or Huzroo, where an

Afghan Army was defeated about A. D. 1814. Then the post of Sydhoo, where Sirdar Boodh Sing defended himself against 1,50,000 Mahomedans; and again at Noushera, where Runjeet Sing, (A. D. 1823) defeated Wazir Azim Khan supported by the fanatics of Eusofzaie.

Not many miles from Peshawur is the fort of Jumrood, built by the Sikhs at the mouth of the Khyber pass. It was from this fort that Dost Mahomed in 1836 advanced with an immense army of Mahomedan fanatics, who were only dispersed by treachery on the part of Sultan Mahomed Khan.

From these few facts it will be seen that Peshawur is in the midst of a martial and fanatic population. Before our rule commenced, the tribes in the hills along our border regarded the plains as their rightful hunting ground, and for ages past have carried out their predatory habits. Their aggressions into our territory were only checked by expeditions into their hills and fastnesses, and they desist only on learning to fear the result and feeling that we possess the power to punish. Our relations with them are friendly or otherwise accordingly as we are feared, and it is therefore necessary that we should always be strong on the frontier, and be ready at all times not only to meet aggression but to take an expeditionary force into the hills.

Peshawur has, since the mutiny, been considerably reduced in native troops. On the assassination of Colonel Mackeson the force was raised to 10,000 men, but now the force only musters about 6,000. A strong reserve is placed at Rawulpindee and Campbellpoor, and this force will be made more effective as a support to Peshawur as soon as the tunnel or a bridge at Attock is completed.

The fort of Attock is held by a European garrison, and thoroughly commands the passage of the Indus.

192. The remaining and greater part of the frontier, in length about 600 miles, is held by the Punjab Irregular Force, under the command of Brigadier General Neville Chamberlain, C. B. The corps of Guides are stationed at Murdan in Eusofzaie. Two regiments of Infantry, with Mountain Train Artillery, are located in Huzara. The hills in this district are exceedingly difficult to traverse, and enabled the people to maintain nearly an independent state under the Sikh rule. Recently the country has been a good deal opened out by the commencement of military lines of roads ;—one connecting Murree with Abbottabad, another running from Abbottabad to Umb.

Punjab Irregular Force, in defence of the frontier.

Some forty miles to the south of Peshawur is the station of Kohat, which under the Dooranee rule formed part of the Government of Peshawur. Owing to the interposition of a chain of mountains shooting to the east from the Sufēd Koh, there is no direct communication excepting through the Kohat pass, which, not belonging to us, can be closed at any time by the Affghan tribes in and about it. This chain of mountains, forming a spur into our territories nearly to the Indus, belongs to the Afreedies, a tribe who can muster about 20,000 fighting men. At Kohat is located a brigade of the Punjab Irregular Force.

Further to the south is the station of Bunnoo, held by a brigade of the Punjab Irregular Forcc, the distance from Kohat being about 82 miles. The defence of the main portion of the frontier lying between these two stations has, for the past 4 years, been entrusted to a chief on our border. The troops at Bunnoo furnish detachments on outpost duty in the frontier, which has to

be watched to prevent raids being committed by the tribe of Wuzeerees. Passing through the Peyzoo pass, about 35 miles south of Bunnoo, we enter upon the Derajat, which extends to the Sindh border, and in which are the stations of Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazee Khan and Rajunpoor, all held by troops of the Punjab Irregular Force. At Dera Ismail Khan is the fort of Akalghur, in which is a small magazine depôt. A company of European Infantry is detached from one of the regiments at Rawulpindee for the purpose of holding the fort. A portion of the company are located in cantonments. The frontier along the whole Derajat is watched and guarded by posts at various intervals, averaging about 10 or 12 miles apart.

Raids.

193. The raids on the Dera Ismail Khan border have been treated of in the Police section.

The hill men chiefly make raids for cattle, and are skilful in their enterprizes, and unless immediate notice is given to the posts on the frontier line, the robbers penetrate too far into their hills to admit of successful pursuit.

On the Mithunkote border one raid was perpetrated by men of the Murree tribe. About 24 horsemen and 8 footmen were engaged; they separated into several parties before entering our territory. One party encountered and murdered five potash-burners, residents of Asnee: another party seized and carried off to their hills 6 camels and their attendants. On receipt of this intelligence a Jemadar of Guide Sowars attached to the 1st Punjab Cavalry, with nine horsemen, tracked the camels to the pass, and after a long pursuit came up with the party of 8 robbers with their booty. A hand to hand conflict ensued: all the camels were recaptured: 3 of the robbers were slain; 2 of the Jemadar's party received

sabre wounds in the encounter. As a mark of the approbation of Government of the skill and determination displayed by the Jemadar and his men, rewards to the extent of rupees 420 were bestowed on the men.

Reductions in Native Army.

193½. At the commencement of the official year several regiments were reduced, under the orders of the Supreme Government, together with large bodies of Military Police in the N. W. Provinces, Oude, and the Punjab, chiefly inhabitants of this province. But in consequence of the measures taken to prevent the loss of service being productive of distress to the native officers and men no discontent was created; and the diminution of the number of Punjabi troops had the best effect in abating the intrigues and idle talk of disaffected parties. The grant of a gratuity of twelve months pay to the cavalry, and to the infantry of sums ranging from three to twelve months pay, according to length of service, completely satisfied the lower ranks; whilst the higher obtained in addition grants of waste or cultivated lands near their own homes. In this manner 253 native officers, &c., were absorbed into the general population, with every mark of contentment.

The cost of these grants to the State has been small in comparison with the object in view. A yearly revenue of about rupees 5,000 has been assigned, and about 5,000 acres of waste land given away.

Reduction in Cattle establishments attached to P. I. Force.

194. Consequent upon reductions carried out in the strength of Infantry regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force, the camel establishments underwent the following reduction :—

	Camels.	Surwans.
Original Establishment, ...	70	14
Reduced Establishment, ...	55	11
Saving, ...	15	3

This measure effected a saving of rupees 1,890 per annum, besides an outlay of about 10,000 rupees required to complete the establishments on the original scale.

Improvement in the breed of horses.

195. This subject has at different times engaged the attention of the Local Government, but little has been done during the past few years. The matter is one of importance to the State, as the efficiency of the Irregular Cavalry regiments in the Punjab is much affected, as the difficulty in procuring remounts for Punjab Cavalry regiments on the frontier has considerably increased.

In 1851, in connection with the enquiry instituted into the state of the Government Studs, the question was first taken up by this Government; but stallions were not actually introduced into the Punjab until 1853, when 10 arab stallions were purchased and distributed. In 1856-57, the number of stallions was increased to 22, and the results as regards improvement in the progeny were satisfactory and progressive, until the mutiny of 1857 occurred. The mutiny interfered materially with the progress. Districts were drained of many of their best breeding mares, as the demand for horses was very great in consequence of the numerous troops of

Irregular Cavalry, Police, and Levies, which were raised at that time.

The subject has again come under the consideration of this Government, and in succeeding reports it is hoped that success may have to be recorded.

As an inducement to native breeders to improve their stock, prizes for the best colts and fillies, exhibited at the annual fairs held at Lahore, Umritsur, and Rawulpindee, have been awarded. The Local Government now wish to obtain some fine stud bred horses as stallions for distribution in the best breeding districts.

Cholera at Meean Meer.

195½. It is elsewhere mentioned in this report that many parts of the Punjab were visited by cholera during the past year. Of the European military stations, Meean Meer suffered the most severely. A memorandum by Captain Norman, of the Quarter Master General's Department, on the progress of the disorder in the Meean Meer garrison, is given in Appendix III. It will be seen that out of a total strength of 2,150 European soldiers, 758, or 35 per cent, were attacked:—and 482, or more than 22 per cent, died—exclusive of 45 women and children who also fell victims to the disease.

Visit of Sir Hugh Rose to Trans Indus frontier.

196. In February 1862 the Trans Indus frontier was honored by a visit by His Excellency Sir Hugh Rose, G. C. B., &c., the first Commander-in-Chief who has inspected the Derajat frontier. His Excellency was pleased to express himself well satisfied with all that he saw during his tour, and recorded a high opinion of Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., and of the force under that officer's command. Many of the corps of the frontier force served with great distinction during the campaigns of 1857-58, and gained for themselves and

the force high honor and a lasting name, but heretofore the whole military arrangements for the defence of the frontier have never been inspected by any Commander-in-Chief, and consequently the opinion recently expressed by His Excellency Sir Rugh Rose, G. C. B., has been most pleasing and gratifying to the local Government.

Volunteer Rifle Corps.

197. There are two Volunteer Rifle Corps in the Punjab. The first at Lahore, raised in October 1860, and the 2nd at Simlah, raised in April 1861. The Lahore corps consists of 177 members, formed into 4 companies. During the past winter parades were held two or three times a week for drill and target practice, and the instruction was carried on under a trained Musketry Instructor, from one of Her Majesty's regiments of Infantry.

During the absence of Colonel A. A. Roberts, C. B., on furlough, the command has, for the past year, been exercised by Captain G. Sim, to whom, and to the officers of the corps generally, great credit is due.

Commendation of officers, Punjab Irregular Force.

198. The conduct of the force during the past year has been excellent. The following officers deserve especial mention :—

Brigadier General Chamberlain, C. B., Commanding Punjab Irregular Force.

Corps of Guides.

Brigadier General Lumsden, C. B., late Commandant, now Commanding Hydrabad Contingent.

Brigadier Lumsden resigned the command of the Corps of Guides in March last, to assume command of the Hydrabad

Contingent. He raised the regiment in 1846, and remained at its head ever since, with only two interruptions,—once on furlough to Europe on medical certificate, and once on political duty to Kandahar. Brigadier Lumsden was the first officer who gave practical shape to the irregular system of the Punjab force, and he was the first to introduce into the ranks and bring under discipline the wildest and most independent of the border tribes.

Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hughes, Commanding 1st Punjab Cavalry.
„ Browne, ditto 2nd ditto.

Sikh Infantry.

Surgeon H. B. Buckle, 4th Sikh Infantry.

Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Wilde, C. B., Commanding 4th Punjab Infantry (now Commanding Corps of Guides).
Lieutenant-Colonel Vaughan, 5th Punjab Infantry.

5th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion.

Major Rothney, Commanding.

Section XII.—Miscellaneous.

PART I.—AGRICULTURAL.

Fall of rain.

199. The fall of rain was generally sufficient. As usual, it varied in different localities; the average of the Simla district being reported at 198 inches; that of Gujrat at 54; that of Delhi 24; and that of Mooltan at 4½. Captain Dyas, Director of Canals, has devised an improved rain guage, which, it is hoped, will soon be brought into use.

Prices of grain.

200. Prices of grain continued at almost famine rates up to the close of 1861. The granaries of the Punjab were thoroughly exhausted; and the new harvest was closely stored and jealously husbanded. At one time solicitude was felt regarding the supply of grain for the troops at Peshawur, but the crisis was surmounted. The average price of the best kind of wheat on the 1st of January, at the principal places, was as follows:—

	1860-61.	1861-62.
	Seers.	*Seers.*
Delhi, ...	8	14½
Ambala, ...	10½	13¾
Lahore, ...	14	13½
Peshawur, ...	29¼	12

Since the setting in of the rains of 1861 food has been much cheaper.

Sale of waste lands.

201. Plots of waste land in the Lahore and Gujrat districts have been sold to the value of Rs. 4,235, and the revenue of land paying Rs. 786

per annum has been redeemed in Hissar, Lodiana, and Firozpúr. Certain reserved waste lands in the Baree Doab, which served as shooting grounds under the Sikh regime, and are now accessible to irrigation from the new canal, are eagerly sought after; and purchasers have even come forward for the desolate grazing land in the Mooltan and Gujranwalla districts; but, in the absence of European capitalists, it is not probable that negotiations will be upon any large scale. That the value of cultivated land is increasing is shewn by the return of absentees, and the tendency of owners to oust their tenants; also by the fact that the average price of land voluntarily sold exceeded seven years' purchase.

Value of land increasing.

202. A remarkable movement has occurred in the frontier district of Dera Ghazee Khan. It was mentioned in the last report that a chief named Mussoo Khan had offered to excavate a canal, on condition of being allowed to hold the land irrigated free of revenue for a term of years. His example has stimulated other landed proprietors to combine, and the district officer, Captain Minchin, has now under consideration five separate projects (the main expenses of which are to be defrayed by private parties) for the construction or re-opening of irrigation channels. Some of the leading chiefs and landholders of the district have contributed funds towards the completion of the works, as the chiefs of the Lugharees, Mazarees, Dreshuks, Nootkanees; the Jaghirdar of Rajanpore, the Mugdoom Sahib, &c. In a border country, dependent for its cultivation, in a great measure, on the skill and economy with which the streams from the hills are managed, covered, in parts, with thick jungle, and inhabited by a predatory population, the spontaneous desire for agricultural

Irrigation projects in Dera Ghazee Khan.

improvement on the part of the leading chiefs cannot be appreciated too highly.

Cotton.

203. The rise in the price of cotton has led to a considerable increase of cultivation. At Karachi the value of cotton exported has risen from Rs. 85,690 in 1861, to Rs. 11,91,974 in 1862, but it is not exactly known to what amount the Punjab has contributed.

Flax.

204. The cultivation of flax has been retarded by some of the European seed imported having failed. The plant grown from indigenous seed has yielded scarcely any marketable fibre; but that from imported or acclimated Riga seed is considered by the agent of the Belfast Company, at Sialkot, fit for the finer manufactures. An advance of £1,000 for two years has been sanctioned in favor of the company, by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State; and, as fresh supplies of Riga seed are expected immediately, there is every prospect of the operations being successful. Experience has also attested the wisdom of the plan adopted by the company, in sending out a skilled agent to instruct the growers and purchase the crops. The cultivators of Sialkot are now eager to cultivate the plant, and are reported to have fought amongst themselves for the small quantity of European seed available.

Its cultivation increasing.

Silk.

205. Silk of fair quality has been produced both in the valley of Kangra and in the neighbourhood of Umritsur, chiefly through the exertions of Mr. H. Cope, who has for many years past paid attention to the subject. It has also been ascertained that a Kashmiri named Jafir has for a long period continued to rear silk worms on the Upper

Ravee, and to sell the produce at a remunerative price. The silk manufactures at Lahore, Mooltan, Bhawulpoor, and elsewhere afford a sure market for silk, and are susceptible of extension. At present the supply of silk is derived chiefly from Bukhára; and if the article can be produced of equal quality in the Punjab, the saving in the cost of the raw material will be very considerable.

Indigo.

206. The indigo of Sind and the Punjab has suddenly come into favour. The Karachi papers state that the quantity exported has in one year risen from Rs. 3,60,859 to Rs. 14,03,644. Formerly the export from Karachi was almost entirely to the Persian Gulph, but last year, for the first time since 1857, despatches were made direct to England. It has been discovered that though the indigo is impure and ill-prepared the colour is good.

Increase of exports.

Increase in export of wool.

207. The export of wool has also increased. There is no doubt that besides the wool of Afghanistan, which already finds its way in large quantities to Karachi by the caravan route through Kilât and Khogdar, that of Chumurti in Chinese Tartary is of very superior quality. This is now brought to the fair at Rampoor; and as the facilities of carriage by rail and water are increased, it is by no means impossible it may be profitably sent to the sea-board for exportation. The quantity is inexhaustible.

Cattle fair at Umritsur.

208. The annual cattle fair of Umritsur proved unusually successful. The number of beasts sold is reported at 30,000.

PART II.—SURVEYS.

Delhi and Hissar Revenue Survey.

209. On the completion of the Revenue Survey of the Trans-Indus frontier, one portion of the establishment was ordered to the Delhi and Hissar divisions to survey territory which had lapsed to Government. The other portion was detached for the survey of district and tehsil boundaries in the Rawul Pindee division. The former party surveyed an area of 1,130 square miles, in 431 villages, comprising pergunnah Bullubgurh, in the Delhi district; pergunnahs Bahadurgurh, Badlee and Jhujjur, in the Rohtuck district; and the Jageers of Dojana, Nahur and Patowdee. In the pergunnahs all village boundaries were laid down : in the jageers, the topography only.

Boundary survey, Rawul Pindee Division.

Area surveyed.

Cost of surveys.

210. The expenditure during the past financial year was rupees 39,910. The expense of work in the Rawul Pindee division, amounting to rupees 16,642, being deducted from the above, that for the Delhi and Hissar divisions will be rupees 23,268, or only rupees 20-9-6 per square mile.

Great Trigonometrical Survey, Kashmir series.

211. During the field season of 1861, the Kashmir series party of the Great Trigonometical Survey, under Captain Montgomerie, was employed in Khagan, Little Tibet, and Ladakh. The triangulation on the west was extended from the northern end of the Kashmir valley across the Kishengunga river, and over Khagan by means of stations on the southern and northern snowy ridges of that valley.

Progress in Khagan.

212. From these stations several points, around Khagan, were fixed ; as also some snowy peaks beyond the Indus, to the north of Swat :

one peak being probably just to the south of Chitral. A good foundation was thus made for the triangulation of the whole of Khagan, and it is hoped that hereafter more peaks may be fixed Trans-Indus, in the direction of Chitral, Gilghit, and Yasseen.

In Little Tibet.

213. In Little Tibet, (the triangulation having been completed in former seasons) great progress was made with the topographical work. A detailed survey was made of a large tract of country including the gigantic glaciers on the Brahaldo and Basha branches of the Shigar river, as also of those on the Saltoro. These glaciers have turned out to be of unprecedented magnitude, one of them, the Baltoro glacier, being 34 miles in length; and another, *viz.* the "Biafo ganse," forming, with its southern and northern branches, a continuous mass of ice, about 64 miles in length, and varying in breadth from 1 to 3 miles,—besides several others over 20 miles in length, and a large number all over 10 miles in length; such masses of moving ice as do not exist any where out of the Arctic and Antarctic regions. Captain Montgomerie reports that with the work of the last and former seasons the materials for the map of Little Tibet are now almost complete.

In Ladak.

214. In Ladak the triangulation was in many places carried up to and beyond the Chinese frontier, by means of observations taken at points all over 17,000 feet, and in some cases over 20,000 feet, in height. It was by no means a simple matter working on the Chinese frontier, as the Tartars are jealous even of the common boundary. It is due to the care and patience shewn by Captain Montgomerie that all such difficulties were overcome. On the whole, the triangulation progressed well. The positions of Haule, the chief place belonging to the Maha-

rajah east of Leh, and of Adum the capital of Zyanskar, were finally fixed, as also those of many other points including some high snowy peaks to the south of the Chomoriri salt lake.

The Topographical work in Ladak also made good progress, materials for the maps of a large area of country having been completed, embracing several of the large salt lakes, the Púga borax fields, a large portion of the upper Indus river, and other objects of interest.

Difficulties of the survey.

215. The work was carried on in a very elevated country, generally over 14,000 feet, and sometimes attaining from 26,000 to 28,000 feet of elevation, barren and desolate in the extreme.

Supplies and fuel had to be carried for great distances, Yak dung being often the only combustible available.

The weather moreover was not favorable, as the effects of the very heavy rains of last season in Hindoostan extended across and beyond the Himalayas, troubling the party with clouds, and sometimes with snow and rain.

Progress satisfactory.

216. Notwithstanding these and other difficulties, naturally accruing in such a very elevated, rugged, and desolate country, intersected by immense glaciers, and other obstacles in proportion, the total progress made was very good;—The triangulation done during the season covering about 12,000 square miles, and the topographical work 14,500 square miles of country.

Captain Montgomerie is also entitled to the praise of enlisting the sympathy of the Maharaja in his scientific operations, and of well controlling his large establishments.

PART III.—DISPENSARIES AND VACCINATION.

Increase in the number of patients treated.

217. The past year was very unhealthy; famine, and its constant attendant, pestilence, having visited many districts of the Punjab. Our Dispensaries were in consequence largely resorted to, there being a marked increase in the number of patients treated in 1861 over those of 1860. It is believed that this increase is not entirely due to the prevailing sickness, but that it indicates, also, the growing popularity of these institutions. The figures are as follows :—

PATIENTS TREATED IN PUNJAB DISPENSARIES.

	Remaining at end of previous year.	IN-DOOR.			OUT-DOOR.			GRAND TOTAL.
		Male	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total.	
1860,	2,088	11,901	1,692	13,593	131,325	33,999	165,324	181,005
1861,	2,026	10,649	1,856	12,505	144,137	39,865	184,002	198,533
Difference,	62	m. 1,250	p. 164	m. 1,088	p. 12,812	p. 5,866	p. 18,678	p. 17,528

Inspector General's summary of results.

218. The Inspector General, Dr. Hathaway, thus sums up the results of the year's operations :—

" The general review of the working of the Government Dis-
" pensaries must be regarded as presenting a favoable result. ... ...
" ... More than one new Dispensary has been opened to the public
" during the year 1861, and several additions and alterations of a
" very beneficial nature have been carried out in some of the older
" institutions.

"The majority of the civil and medical officers have taken an "increased interest in these charitable establishments; and there is "no doubt that in each successive year they are more and more ap-"preciated by the native community. I believe that, on the fron-"tier especially, they have indirectly exercised a political benefit, "helping on the great cause of civilization, and tending to subdue "the ignorance and barbarism of the wild and uneducated tribes, "who now, in case of sickness occurring amongst them, will depute "a messenger to travel on foot scores of miles in order to obtain "medicines and advice. In surgical cases requiring an operation, "they place the most implicit faith in the skill of the English "operators, and submit themselves to the knife with perfect con-"fidence as to the result.

Spread of Vaccination.

219. As regards vaccination a very large increase in the number of operations has been gained, and by the exertions of Dr. Garden, Superintendent of Vaccination, Hill States, it has been extended to Lahoul. The statistics are given below :—

	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Doubtful.	TOTAL.
1860,	97,471	22,776	11,734	1,31,981
1862,	1,07,672	23,346	12,238	1,43,256
Difference, ...	p. 10,201	p. 570	p. 504	p. 11,275

Vaccine virus obtained from England, on the whole successful.

220. During the past year a supply of vaccine virus in glass tubes was obtained from England, and distributed to several stations. In some instances the matter failed; but on the

whole it has proved very successful, and a further supply has been applied for. On this subject Dr. Hathaway remarks :—

"It is satisfactory to observe from the report received from "the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals in Pegu, that the "English lymph transmitted from Simla to Rangoon, 'produced "'as fine pustules as Dr. Graham had ever witnessed anywhere, "'and that from this matter vaccine operations were carried on in "'Burmah up to the end of April with complete success.' It "proves satisfactorily, that, where ordinary care be taken, 1st in "packing and transmitting the virus, and 2ndly in performing the "operation on properly selected subjects at the commencement, so "as to guard against wilful or accidental interference on the part "of the native parents or friends who may be opposed to the sys- "tem, distance or time in transit does not impair the character of "the matter or modify its action."

Small pox rare.

221. Dr. Hathaway adds :—"Small pox scarcely existed as "an epidemic in any part of the Punjab "during the last year, and the protective "results of vaccination are thought by many to have displayed "themselves unmistakeably. That the labor of overcoming the "deep rooted prejudice and ignorant credulity of the Asiatic is one "of difficulty, must be admitted ; but still it is one that every year "makes lighter, and the results already gained are an earnest of "what may be ultimately hoped for by perseverance and energy. "With native subordinates educated at the Medical College to as- "sist our efforts, the question, like that of all others connected "with the progress of science, is one of time only."

PART IV.—TEA.

222. There has been a considerable decrease in the yield of

Decrease in yield of tea. tea in the Government plantations, as compared with the previous year :—

1860-61,	...	... 26,532 *lbs.*
1861-62,	...	... 13,589 „

But this decrease has been more than counterbalanced, *first* *Improved quality of tea produced.* by improved manipulation, the proportion of fine to coarse tea being as 5 to 1, while in the previous years the proportions were nearly equal; and *Increased crop of seeds.* *secondly*, by an increase in the out-turn of seed, viz. :—

1860-61,	...	... 1,258 maunds.
1861-62,	...	... 1,490 „

223. The demand for both seed and plants continues to be *Distribution of seeds and seedlings.* great. The following gratuitous distribution has taken place during the past year :—

Seeds—to 22 Europeans,	...	600 maunds.
„ to 307 Natives,	...	417 „
		1,017 maunds.
Seedling plants,	...	1,500,000

Great demand. So great is the demand, indeed, for both seeds and seedlings, that it may fairly be assumed that in a few years hence, as tea planting spreads over the Kangra valley and the Kohistan of the Punjab, and the produce becomes known in the English market, tea will become one of the staple articles of export from these provinces.

224. The number of European settlers engaged in tea cul- *Tea cultivation spreading.* tivation has increased, and the Maharajahs of Puttiala and Jummoo, the Rajahs of

Mundee, Nadoun, Teeree, Rilloo and Noorpoor, besides other chiefs and men of note, have also taken it up.

Measures taken to facilitate transfer of land in Kangra.

225.—Measures have been taken to facilitate the transfer of land from the native proprietors in the Kangra valley to the European planters. The Government has agreed in some instances to forego its lien on the forests, on condition of the landholders consenting to sell land for tea cultivation. The rule is, that two-thirds of the land occupied by forests are preserved, and the zemindars are allowed to cut wood only in the remaining third. The object of this arrangement is to prevent the wanton destruction of timber. But as the supply of timber is very abundant, the introduction of the tea plant is of much greater importance than its preservation. It is hoped that by the advantage conceded to the landholders by the abandonment of the Government lien on the forest lands, they may be induced to sell to parties anxious to cultivate tea. The result of this arrangement is not yet known. The extent of land fit for the growth of tea is not very large.

Financial results.

226. The financial state of the Government plantation for the past year may be thus briefly stated:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
13,589 lbs. of tea, @ rupees 1-8 per lb.,	20,383	8	0
Expense of working the plantation, ...	20,000	0	0
Profit, ...	383	8	0
Add 1,490 maunds of seed, @ rupees 20 per maund, ...	29,800	0	0
1,500,000 seedlings @ 3 rupees per 100,	45,000	0	0
Total in favor of plantation, ...	75,183	8	0

The Government plantation is now maintained at the wish of the settlers as the best means of keeping up the supply of seeds.

Importance of tea cultivation. Probable demand in Europe; in Cashmir and Ladakh: and in Central Asia.

227. In the present disorganized state of China, the cultivation of tea in the Himalayas is peculiarly important. If the annual supply from China to Europe diminish, a market will at once be open. But it may be that there is one nearer at hand. Nothing but the poverty of the people of Kashmir and Ladakh limits their consumption. Until recently, they have been confined to the brick tea brought by the triennial caravan from Lhassa. But of late, sea-borne tea has been imported from Umritsur. Again, the people of Central Asia are almost universally tea-drinkers. "The love of the Bokharies", says Burnes, "for tea is, I believe, without parallel, for they drink it at all times and places, and in half a dozen ways; with and without sugar, with and without milk, with grease, with salt, &c." The caravan passing through Yarkand to Khokand and Búkhara, brings large quantities; and, some is probably brought by the caravan coming from Mai-ma-chin. Now, there is a practicable though somewhat difficult route to Yarkand by Leh, over the Karakorum mountains; and, a valuable product like tea would well bear the expense of the journey. Or there is the longer but easier route by Peshawur to Búkhára, which is open nearly the whole year, and along which there is a large and well established trade. The naturalization in our territory of a plant in universal demand all over Central Asia may most materially facilitate our intercourse with that unexplored region.

Conclusion.

228. It now only remains to record the names of the civil officers under the Punjab Government, whose services, during the year under report, entitle them to the favorable notice of the Supreme Government.

Commendation of civil officers.

The higher officers in the Punjab administration have, as heretofore, evinced the same conspicuous earnestness in the performance of their duties.

Mr. D. F. McLeod, c.b., has presided over the department of Finance with marked success. He is earnest in developing the resources of the province, and advancing in every way its prosperity. His administration is popular with all classes, and he carries all with him.

Mr. R. N. Cust has continued to officiate, with ability, as Judicial Commissioner. He has systematized the rules for the administration of justice, and introduced many improvements. His services as Special Commissioner in financial matters deserves acknowledgment.

The services of Messrs. H. E. Perkins and J. W. Smyth, the Personal Assistants of the Financial and Judicial Commissioners, have been very valuable.

The Lieutenant Governor has much pleasure in herein recording the valuable services of his Secretary, Mr. R. H. Davies. He has been indefatigable and unwearied in carrying on his arduous duties, and, by his ability and excellent judgment has rendered the Government most efficient aid.

Mr. W. Kirke, formerly Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government, has since been confirmed in the appointment, which he owes to his own merits and long and faithful services.

Major R. Lawrence, c.b., has vacated the post of Military Secretary. The Lieutenant Governor regrets the loss of his experience and efficient services in this department. He has been succeeded by Captain S. Black, late Staff Officer to the Punjab Irregular Force.

The services of Colonel R. Maclagan, Secretary to Government, D. P. W., as well as Chief Engineer, have been most valuable. He

has introduced order and system, and the department has much prospered under his able management.

Captain G. SIM performed the duties of Consulting Engineer and Under Secretary to the Government, in the Railway department, with tact and discrimination. During his absence, on leave, his place has been taken by Major WARRAND, of the Engineers.

Major G. HUTCHINSON, Inspector General of Police, has been specially noticed in the Police section. But, presiding as he does over this important department, the Lieutenant Governor considers that the excellent services he has rendered to the Government should be here specially noticed.

The following officers also deserve favorable mention :—

COMMISSIONERS.

Lieut. Colonel G. W. Hamilton.
Mr. E. L. Brandreth.
Major H. R. James, C.B.
Lieut. Colonel R. G. Taylor.
Mr. P. S. Melvill.
Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C.B.
Mr. W. E. Money, Commissioner of Customs.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. Naesmyth, Offg. Commr.
Major O. J. McL. Farrington.
Mr. W. Ford.
Mr. P. H. Egerton.
General H. C. Van Cortlandt, C.B.
Mr. J. H. Oliver.
Mr. F. H. Cooper, C.B.
Captain A. L. Busk.
Mr. R. E. Egerton.
Captain F. R. Pollock.
Captain J. E. Cracroft.
Captain B. T. Reid.
Captain H. W. H. Coxe.
Major W. McNeile.
Mr. A. Brandreth.
Major S. F. Graham.
Captain J. M. Cripps.
Major J. W Bristow.
Major R. R. Adams.
Captain R. Young.
Captain N. W. Elphinstone.
Captain P. Maxwell.
Captain E. H. Paske.
Mr. J. W. Nacnabb.
Captain H. B. Urmston.
Captain W. G. Davies.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Captain A. A. Munro.
Captain J. S. Tighe.
Captain C. H. Hall.
Lieutenant C. C. Minchin.
Mr. W. B. Jones.
} Officiating Deputy Commissioners.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.—*(Continued.)*

Captain T. W. Mercer.
Captain C. A. McMahon.
Major H. A. Dwyer.
Captain R. O. T. Nicolls.
Captain J. R. G. G. Shortt.
Captain J. C. Horne.
Mr. T. H. Thornton.
Captain R. J. D. Ferris.
Lieut. W. M. Lane.
Mr. H. E. Jacomb.
Mr. H. Burra.
Captain H. P. Babbage.
Mr. G. Knox.
Lient. J. W. H. Johnstone.
Lieut. R. H. Hudlestone.
Lieut. G. G. Young.
Mr. J. G. Cordery.
Lieut. P. W. Powlett.
Mr. J. B. Lyall.
Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.
Lieut. G. L. Ommaney.
Lieut. C. V. Jenkins.
Mr. D. Fitzpatrick.
Mr. C. W. P. Watts.
Mr. O. Wood.
Lieut. F. M. Birch.
Mr. L. S. Saunders.
Lieut. H. C. A. Szczepanski.
Lieut. E. P. Gurdon.
Lieut. F. D. Harington.
Lieut. R. T. Hare.
Mr. C. J. Powlett.
Lieut. F. C. Bewsher.
Lieut. P. L. N. Cavagnari.
Mr. L. Cowan.
Mr. F. E. Moore.

EXTRA ASSISTANT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. J. H. Penn.
Madhopershad.
Mr. J. C. Murphy.
Mahomed Sultan.
Mr. L. Berkeley.
Mr. T. C. Vaughan.
Mr. W. H. D'Gruyther.
Shazada Mahomed Zumboor.
Bunsee Lall,
Hadee Hoosein.
Kaim Ali.
Mahsoom Ali.
Aga Khulab Abid.
Mr. A. J. S. Donald.
Mr. G. D. Westropp.
Mr. G. Thomson.
Pundit Munphool.
Jyshee Ram.
Syud Jumal Alee.
Faiz-ul-Hussun.
Mr. T. W. Moore.
Dya Shunkur.
Mirza Azim Beg.
Ameen Chund.
Colonel Dhunraj.
Mr. F. R. Scarlett.
General Hursookh Rai.
Wuzeer Alee.
Mr. H. B. Beckett.
Gopal Dass.
Mr. W. P. Woodward.
Hyat Khan.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Major H. C. Johnstone.
Mr. G. Housden.
Mr. E. Foy.

SALT DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Wright.
Mr. W. Wright.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor.

R. H. DAVIES,
Secretary to Government Punjab.

APPENDICES

TO THE

PUNJAB ADMINISTRATION REPORT

FOR 1861-62.

APPENDIX I.

COMPARATIVE ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE PUNJAB IN 1860-61 AND 1861-62.

		RECEIPTS.	1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Cash Balance, ...	1,39,57,290	1,06,39,966	...	33,17,324
		Inefficient Balance on the 30th April 1860, ...	19,45,160	...	...	19,45,160
I.		LAND REVENUE, INCLUDING SAYER AND ABKAREE.				
	1	Land Revenue, ...	1,77,83,614	1,82,20,655	4,37,041	...
	2	Sayer, ...	4,36,782	3,61,141	...	75,641
	3	Abkarree, ...	6,39,390	6,23,743	...	15,647
II.		ASSESSED TAXES.				
	1	Income Tax, ...	2,88,687	9,84,772	6,96,085	...
	2	Duty on Arts, Trades and Dealings, ...	11,35,776	...	...	11,35,776
	3	State Carriage Licenses, ...	...	3,742	3,742	...
III.		CUSTOMS, ...	2,27,524	7,25,921	4,98,397	...
IV.		SALT, ...	58,92,660	61,32,636	2,39,976	...
V.		OPIUM.				
VI.		STAMPS, ...	6,55,780	9,56,273	3,00,493	...
VII.		MINT.				
VIII.		POST OFFICE.				
IX.		ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH, (*vide* XIX).				
X.		LAW AND JUSTICE, ...	5,84,391	5,22,787	...	61,604
XI.		POLICE.				
XII.		MARINE, ...	...	996	996	...
XIII.		PUBLIC WORKS, ...	8,72,542	13,39,878	4,67,336	...
XIV.		TRIBUTES AND CONTRIBUTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF CONTINGENTS FROM NATIVE STATES, ...	1,51,536	2,76,766	1,25,230	...
XV.		MISCELLANEOUS, ...	42,58,371	3,21,518	...	39,36,853
			3,29,27,053	3,04,70,828	27,69,296	52,25,521

				1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
XVI.		INTEREST,	... ...	...	8	8	...
XVII.		PUBLIC DEBT.					
	1	Public Loans Imperial, (*vide* XVIII).					
	2	Local Loans.					
	3	Local Taxes,	... ...	...	*1,83,457	1,83,457	...
	4	Service Funds,	... ...	...	22,798	22,798	...
	5	Local Funds,	... ...	16,66,545	13,52,435	...	3,14,110
	6	Deposits,	... ...	91,30,182	1,05,80,176	14,49,994	...
	7	Miscellaneous,	... ...	51,530	4,03,984	3,52,454	...
	8	Railway Traffic Accounts, (*vide* XIX).					
	9	Local Remittances.					
		Revenue Remittances,	... ...				
		Cash,	... ...		2,01,41,468	...	...
		Bills,	... ...		99,34,064	...	...
		Transfer,	... ...		5,52,938	...	...
		Cash from Departmental Officers,	... ...	4,21,47,654	...	8,25,232	...
		Customs,	... ...		65,80,766	...	...
		Salt,	... ...				
		Education,	... ...		5,10,220	...	...
		Public Works,	... ...		52,53,430	...	...
		Marine,	... ...				
		Ferry Collections under direct control,	... ...	...	2,56,055	2,56,055	...
		Amalgamated Road Fund,	... ...	...	4,76,709	4,76,709	...
		Civil Service Absentee Fund,	... ...	...	11,969	11,969	...
XVIII.		ADJUSTED RECEIPTS.					
	1	On account of other Governments, &c.,	... ...	18,995	61,101	42,106	...
	2	On account of Provinces,	... ...				

	XIX.		REMITTANCES.				
		1	From other Governments, &c., ...	1,63,83,539	1,46,67,897	...	17,15,642
		2	From Provinces, ...				
				11,82,27,948	11,21,00,269	63,90,078	1,25,17,757

* This is the amount collected on account of License Tax, and was originally shown under the head of Duty on Arts Trades and Dealings. But as the License Tax has since been remitted and this sum must be refunded, it was considered better to transfer it to a Debt head, so that it might not appear as portion of the Revenue of the year.

DISBURSEMENTS.

A.			ALLOWANCES, REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS, ...	1,57,254	2,16,530	59,276	...
B.			CHARGES AGAINST INCOME.				
	I.		REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
		1	Land Revenue, ...	20,51,023	19,97,843	...	53,180
		2	Assessed Taxes, ...	61,115	33,286	...	27,829
		3	Customs, ...	3,15,966	3,75,151	59,185	...
		4	Salt, ...	2,71,587	2,90,744	19,157	...
		5	Opium.				
		6	Stamps, ...	1,05,002	66,533	...	38,469
		7	Mint.				
		8	Post Office.				
		9	Electric Telegraph, (*vide* K.)				
	II.		ALLOWANCES AND ASSIGNMENTS UNDER TREATIES AND ENGAGEMENTS, ...	20,76,347	10,99,172	...	9,77,175
	III.		ALLOWANCES TO DISTRICT AND VILLAGE OFFICERS, ...				
	IV.		MISCELLANEOUS, ...	26,665	24,522	...	2,143
	V.		CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY.				

APPENDIX I.—*(Continued.)*

				1860-61.	1861-62.	Increase.	Decrease.
C.			ARMY.				
D.			NAVY.				
E.			WORKS OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT AND PUBLIC CONVENIENCE, ...				
F.			CIVIL SERVICES, ...				
	I.		PUBLIC WORKS, ...				
			(E., F. and I. together)	57,60,510	55,66,401	...	1,94,109
	II.		SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS, ...	6,46,021	6,33,493	...	12,528
	III.		LAW AND JUSTICE, ...	16,97,647	17,77,969	80,322	...
	IV.		POLICE, ...	38,12,278	33,65,220	...	4,47,058
	V.		EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND ART, ...	2,02,700	2,19,083	16,383	...
	VI.		POLITICAL AGENCIES AND OTHER FOREIGN SERVICES, ...	4,28,370	...	...	4,28,370
	VII.		SUPERANNUATION AND RETIRED ALLOWANCES AND GRATUITIES FOR CHARITABLE AND OTHER PURPOSES, ...	11,16,987	2,67,448	...	8,49,539
	VIII.		MARINE, ...	4,624	23,618	18,994	...
	IX.		MISCELLANEOUS, ...	2,34,453	2,39,065	4,612	...
	X.		CIVIL CONTINGENCIES, SPECIAL AND TEMPORARY,... ...	2,09,639	2,71,569	61,930	...
				1,91,78,188	1,64,67,647	3,19,859	30,30,400
G.			INTEREST, ...	3,69,731	...	...	3,69,731
H.			PUBLIC DEBT.				
		1	Public Loans, Imperial (*vide* J.)				
		2	Local Loans, ...	29,98,400	...	...	29,98,400
		3	Local Taxes.				
		4	Service Funds.				
		5	Local Funds, ...	17,73,774	18,79,272	1,05,498	...
		6	Deposits, ...	98,38,084	1,04,52,294	6,14,210	...
		7	Miscellaneous, ...	80,761	5,75,682	4,94,921	...
		8	Railway Traffic Account.				

	9	Local Remittances,	...	...				
		Revenue Remittances,	...	...				
		Cash,	...	...		2,35,16,161	...	...
		Bills,	...	...		96,09,492	...	...
		Transfer,	...	...		8,83,065	...	...
		Cash to Departmental Officers,	...	...	4,20,17,612	...	11,83,877	...
		Customs,	...	...		22,59,700	...	...
		Salt,	...	...		12,35,316	...	...
		Education,	...	...		7,50,594	...	...
		Public Works,	...	...		49,47,163	...	...
		Marine,	...	...				
		Ferry Collections under direct control,	...	...	...	91,543	91,543	...
		Amalgamated Road Fund,	...	...	...	701	701	...
		Civil Service Absentee Fund,	...	...	...	22,509	22,509	...
J.		ADJUSTED CHARGES.						
	1	On account of other Governments, &c.,	...	...				
	2	On account of Provinces, &c.,	...	...	6,81,215	11,57,310	4,76,095	...
K.		REMITTANCES.						
	1	On account of other Governments,	...	...				
	2	On account of Provinces,	...	...	3,04,92,002	3,06,32,553	1,40,551	...
		Cash Balance,	...	...	1,06,39,966	76,19,269	...	30,20,697
		Unclassified charges of previous years,	...	...	1,58,215	...	...	1,58,215
					11,82,27,948	11,21,00,269	34,49,764	95,77,443

APPENDIX II.

A.

STATEMENT SHOWING TROOPS UNDER THE CONTROL OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF SERVING IN THE PUNJAB, FROM RETURN COMPILED IN THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT DATED 16TH JUNE 1862.

Divisions and Districts.	Stations.	ARTILLERY.	CAVALRY.		INFANTRY.	
			European.	Native.	European.	Native.
	Delhi,	Head Qrs. 16th Brigade, No. 4 Batty. 16th „ „ 3 „ 24th „	...	Wing 1st Cavalry	82nd Foot, ...	12th Native Infantry.
SIRHUND.	Umballa, (Divisional Head Quarters),	Head Qrs. 5th H. Bgde., C. Batty. 5th „ F. „ 5th „	7th Hussars, ...	Wing 4th Cavalry,	89th Foot, ...	4th Native Infy. 5th Native Infy.
	Kurnaul, ...	„	„	3rd Cavalry, ...	...	
	Kussowlee, ...	„	„	„	Convalescent Depôt.	
	Dugshaie, ...	„	„	„	42nd Highlanders.	
	Subathoo, ...	„	„	„	2nd Battn. Rifle Bde.	
	Juttogh (Simla), ...	„	„	„	Detachment do.	
	Jullundur,	Head Qrs. 22nd Brigade, No. 4 Batty. 25th „	„ „	Wing 4th Cy.	94th Foot, ... Hd. Qrs. & 3 Co's. 81st Ft	23rd Native Infy.
	Phillour, ...	„	„	„	2 Comy's. 81st Foot.	
LAHORE.	Lahore, (Divisional Head Quarters at Meean Meer,) ...	Head Qrs. 24th Bde., D. Batty. 5th H. Bde., E. „ 5th „ No. 1 Batty. 22nd Bde., „ 1 „ 24th „ 2nd Euro. Local Comy.,	„	15th Cavalry,	19th Foot, ... 3 Cos'. 7th Fusiliers,	27th Native Infy.

A.—(*Continued.*)

Divisions and Districts.	Stations.	Artillery.	Cavalry. European.	Cavalry. Native.	Infantry. European.	Infantry. Native.
Lahore.	Kangra, ...	"	"	...	1 Company 81st Foot.	Det. 1st Goorkhahs.
	Dhurmsalla, ...	"	"	...	10 men 81st Foot.	1st Goorkhas.
	Goordaspoor, ...	"	"	1 Squadron 2nd Cy	"	"
	Umritsur, ...	No. 7 Batty. 11th Bde.,	"	2nd Cavalry.	4 Companies 81st Foot.	Wing 4th Goorkhas.
	Govindgurh, ...	" 2 " 19th "	"	...	"	"
	Sealkote, ...	F. Batty. 2nd H. Bde.,	7th Dragoon Gds.	1 Troop 15th Cy.	71st Highlanders.	"
	Ferozepore, ...	No. 4 Batty. 18th "	...	...	7th Fusiliers.	Wing 4th Goorkhas.
	Mooltan, ...	" 1 " 19th "	...	7th Cavalry.	101st Fusiliers.	29th Native Infy.
Peshawur.	Peshawur, (Divisional Head Quarters, ...	Head Qrs. 19th Bde., C. Batty. 2nd H. Bde., No. 2 Batty. 16th " " 4 " 19th " " 4 " 24th "	21st Hussars,	6th Cavalry. 11th "	93rd Highlanders.	8th Native Infantry. 14th " 20th " 37th "
	Rawul Pindee, ...	A. Batty. 5th H. Bde., No. 5 Batty. 22d. "	" "	13th Cavalry.	51st Light Infantry. 98th Foot.	1st Native Infantry. 4th & 5th Cos. Sappers.
	Murree, ...	"	"	...	Convalescent Depôt.	"
	Camp Gora Gullee, near Murree, ...	"	"	...	"	32nd Native Infantry.
	Jhelum, ...	"	Det. 7th Dgn. Gds.	...	"	"
	Campbellpore, ...	"	"	...	3 Companies 98th Foot.	"
	Attock, ...	"	"	...	2 Cos. 79th Foot.	Detachment 1st N. I.
	Nowshera, ...	"	"	...	79th Highlanders.	"

S. Black, *Captain,*
Secy. to Govt. Punjab, Mily. Dept.

APPENDIX II.

B.

STATEMENT SHEWING THE STATIONS, STRENGTH, AND REDUCTIONS IN THE PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE SINCE MAY 1861.

LAHORE 1ST MAY, 1862.

Corps.	Station in May 1861.	Station in May 1862.	Strength in May 1861.	Strength in May 1862.	No. of fighting men reduced.	REMARKS.
ARTILLERY.						
No. 1 P. L. F. Battery, ...	Kohat.	Kohat.	128	109	19	
" 2 " " ...	Bunnoo.	Bunnoo.	127	114	13	
" 3 " " ...	D. I. Khan.	D. I. Khan.	126	116	10	
" 4 or Garrison Company,	Kohat.	Kohat.	78	77	1	
Huzara M. T. Battery, ...	Abbottabad.	Abbottabad.	70	61	9	
Peshawur do. ...	Murdan.	Murdan.	100	98	2	
		TOTAL,	629	575	54	
CAVALRY.						
1st Punjab Cavalry, ...	Rajanpore.	Rajanpore.	505	481	24	
2nd do., ...	Kohat.	Kohat.	537	485	52	
3rd do., ...	Camp Tâk.	Camp Tâk.	544	492	52	
4th do., ...	D. G. Khan.	D. G. Khan.	550	504	46	
5th do., ...	Bunnoo.	Bunnoo.	533	491	42	
Guides, Cavalry, ...	Murdan.	Murdan.	386	362	24	
		TOTAL,	3,055	2,815	240	
		Carried over,	3,684	3,390	294	

B.—(*Continued.*)

Corps.	Station in May 1861.	Station in May 1862.	Strength in May 1861.	Strength in May 1862.	No. of fighting men reduced.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward,	3,684	3,390	294	
INFANTRY.						
1st Punjab Infantry, ...	Kohat.	Kohat.	760	705	55	
2nd do. do., ...	Bunnoo.	Bunnoo.	759	718	41	
3rd do. do., ...	D. G. Khan.	D. G. Khan.	759	728	31	
4th do. do., ...	Kohat.	Kohat.	758	729	29	
5th do. do., ...	D. I. Khan.	D. I. Khan.	759	702	57	
6th do. do., ...	Ditto.	Ditto.	758	712	46	
5th or Goorkha Battalion,	Abbottabad.	Abbottabad,	956	700	256	
1st Seikh Infantry, ...	Bunnoo.	Bunnoo.	756	715	41	
2nd do. do., ...	Kohat.	Kohat.	775	694	81	
3rd do. do., ...	Camp Kishnagunge	Gondah.	767	704	63	
4th do. do., ...	Abbottabad,	Abbottabad.	760	732	28	
Guides do., ...	Murdan.	Murdan.	816	758	58	
		TOTAL,	9,383	8,597	786	
		GRAND TOTAL,	13,067	11,987	1,080	

S. BLACK, *Captain*,

Secy. to Govt. Punjab, Mily. Dept.

APPENDIX II.

C.

Memo. of the entire actual cost of the undermentioned Troops under the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab from May 1861 *to April* 1862.

Lahore the 17*th June* 1862.

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.			Contingencies			Total.			Grand Total.			Remarks.
Kohat, ...	No. 1 Punjab Light Field Battery,	43,921	9	10	18,971	0	9	62,892	10	7				
Bunnoo, ...	No. 2 do do	39,646	1	3	17,997	15	8	57,644	0	11				
Dera Ismail Khan,	No. 3 do do	40,717	5	5	18,810	3	5	59,527	8	10				
Kohat, ...	No. 4 or Garrison Company,	10,334	9	3	248	7	10	10,583	1	1				
Abbotabad, ...	Huzara Mountain Train,	27,311	8	6	5,364	5	9	32,675	14	3				
Murdan, ...	Peshawur do	49,126	11	1	223	1	7	49,349	12	8	2,72,673	0	4	
Rajanpore, ...	1st Regt. Punjab Cavalry,	2,26,941	0	6	1,379	0	0	2,28,320	0	6				
Koh,at, ...	2nd do do	2,23,085	6	4	5,902	10	0	2,28,988	0	4				
Tânk ...	3rd do do	2,25,999	14	2	8,326	0	0	2,34,325	14	2				
Dera Ghazee Khan,	4th do do	2,30,026	5	7	6,032	5	0	2,36,058	10	7				
Bunnoo, ...	5th do do	2,20,747	12	10	4,547	10	0	2,25,294	12	10	11,52,987	6	5	
Kohat, ...	1st Regt. Punjab Infantry,	1,18,582	5	3	8,300	1	7	1,26,882	6	10				
Bunnoo, ...	2nd do do	1,10,516	6	9	6,607	14	10	1,17,124	6	7				
Dera Ghazee Khan,	3rd do do	1,08,148	9	11	6,332	0	8	1,14,480	10	7				
Kohat, ...	4th do do	1,12,775	11	9	3,722	10	6	1,16,498	6	3				
Dera Ismail Khan,	5th do do	1,11,447	1	9	16,822	7	1	1,28,269	8	10				
Dera Ismail Khnn,	6th do do	1,02,894	7	7	13,197	1	8	1,16,085	9	3	7,19,340	15	4	

APPENDIX II.

C.—(*Continued.*)

Station.	Description of Corps.	Fixed Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Grand Total.	Remarks.
Abbottabad, ...	5th or Huzara Goorkha Battalion.	1,26,929 13 8	13,991 2 2	1,40,920 15 10		
Murdan, ...	Guide Corps.	2,91,494 5 2	12,369 2 6	3,03,863 7 8		
Bunnoo, ...	1st Regt. Seikh Infantry.	1,07,834 8 0	13,055 8 0	1,20,890 0 0		
Kohat, ...	2nd do do	1,15,542 2 10	4,174 8 4	1,19,716 11 2		
Abbottabad, ...	4th do do	1,05,177 3 4	12,636 4 4	1,17,813 5 8	8,03,204 10 4	
	STAFF.					
	Brigr. General Commanding P. Irr. Force,	2,000		24,000 0 0		
	Staff Officer P. Irr. Force,	656 10 0		7,879 8 0	31,879 8 0	
	Total cost of troops on Frontier.	... ...	... ...	... ...	29,80,085 6 5	
Gonda, ...	3rd Seikh Infantry.	1,20,675 3 3	11,219 11 0	1,31,894 14 3	1,31,894 14 3	
			Grand Total Rupees, ...		31,11,980 6 8	

S. BLACK, *Captain,*

Secy. to Govt. Punjab, Mily. Dept.

APPENDIX II.

D.

RETURN OF TROOPS SERVING IN THE PUNJAB, INCLUDING DELHI AND HURRIANA ON 1ST JANUARY 1857, AND ON 1ST JANUARY 1862.

Stations.	On 1st January 1857. Europeans. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Natives. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Remarks.	On 1st January 1862. Europeans. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Natives. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns	Remarks.
Delhi.														
Foot Artillery and Battery,	...	2	...	1	102	6		2	168*	6	...	4	...	* And Hd. Qrs. 16th Brigade.
Irregular Cavalry Regt.,...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	wing	200	...	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	6	...	3	3,420	...		1	987	...	1	695	...	
Umballah.														
Horse Arty. and Head Qrs.	2	231	12	...	54	...	* Dett. at Loodianah.	2	208	12	... ...	40	...	Dett. at Jullunder.
Cavalry Regiments, ...	1	705	...	1	486*	...		1	677	...	wing*	...	...	* And remnant Nusseree Battalion.
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	485	...	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	4	...	2	2,280	...		1½	1,311*	...		241*	...	* ½ from Subathoo.

Hansie.														
Irregular Cavalry Regts.	...	...	...	1	566	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	914	...	Detts. at Sirsa & Hissar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Juttogh.														
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	736	...		Dett	38	...	...	...	...	
Dugshaie.														
Infantry Regiments, ...	1	977	...	...	...	...		Dett	31	...	...	...	...	
Kussowlie.														H. M's. 42nd en route here.
Infantry Regiment, ...	1	1,067	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Convalescent Depôt, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	106	...	...	...	...	
Subathoo.														
Infantry Regiment, ...	1	977	...	...	...	...		½	491	...	...	...	...	
Jullunder.														Detts. at Umballah and Juttogh.
Horse Artillery, ...	1	111	6	...	27	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Foot Arty. and Head Qrs. 1st. Battalion, ...	...	7	...	...	...	...		1	81	6	...	20	...	
Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	486	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	And Head Qrs. 22nd Brigade.
Irregr. Cavalry „ ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	wing	226	...	
Infantry „ ...	1	1,071	...	2	2,280	...		...	1	...	1	589	...	Troop with C. in C's. Camp.
Phillour.														
Artillery Detail, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	6	...	..	...	...	94th Foot to be stationed here.
Infantry Regts., ...	...	2	...	1	1,140	...		Dett	25	...	...	...	...	
Hooshiarpoor.							Dett. at Loodianah.							
Horse Artillery, ...	...	2	...	1	175	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Irr. Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	...	...	1	566	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry „	...	2	...	1	1,140	...	Dett. at Loodianah and Umballah.	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carried over, ...	8	5,170	18	17	14,372	12		9	4,130	24	4	2,500	...	

APPENDIX II.

D.—(*Continued*).

Stations.	On 1st January 1857. Europeans. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Natives. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Remarks.	On 1st January 1862. Europeans. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Natives. No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	Remarks.
Brought over, ...	8	5,170	18	17	14,372	12		9	4,130	24	4	2,500	...	
Lahore.														
Horse Arty. and Head Qrs.,	2	231	12	...	54	...		1	84	6	...	16	...	
Foot " and " "	4	339	...	...	140	...		5	216	6	...	228	...	And Staff 24th Bde.
Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	486	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Irregr. Cavalry " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	473	...	
Infantry " ...	1	1,073	...	3	3,420	...	Detts. at Googaira & Jhung	wing	367	...	1	769*	...	* And details * and Punjab Depôt.
Umritsur.														
Foot Arty. and Battery,	...	2	...	1	102	6		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Irr. Cavalry Regiments,	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	Dett	76	...	
Infaniry " ...	...	2	...	1	140	...	Detts. at Govindgurh and Goordaspoor.	wing	338*	...	...	217	...	* Dett. at Lahore.
Govindgurh.														
Foot Atillery, ...	1	83	...	...	35	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ferozepore.														
Foot Arty. and Batty. and Head Qrs. ...	2	175	6	...	62	...		1	74	6	...	81	...	Arty. Div. and Staff 19th Brigade.

Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	486	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	
Infantry „ ...	1	1,071	...	2	2,280	...		1	893	...	1	446	...	Dett. at Umritsur.
Goordaspoor.														
Irregular Cavy. Regt., ...	...	...	...	1	566	...		...	...	...	1	129	...	Dett. at Umritsur. Wing en route to Oudh.
Mooltan.														
Horse Artillery, ...	...	2	...	1	135	6		...	...	...	...	...	..	
Foot ditto, .	1	83	...	...	3[illegible]	..		1	15[illegible]	6	...	...	..	
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,...	...	...	...	1	56[illegible]	...		...	...	...	1	697*	...	* I[illegible]cluding details late 9th Ir. Cavy,.
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	4	...	2	2,28[illegible]	...		1	56[illegible]	...	1	691	...	
Sealkote.														
Horse Artillery, ...	1	111	6	...	27	...		1	7[illegible]	6	...	22	...	
Foot Arty. and Battery,...	1	85	6	...	27	...		...	...	...	...	...	..	
Head Qrs. Native Ft. Arty.,	...	5	...	...	4	..		...	...	...	...	...	..	
Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	48[illegible]	...		1	61[illegible]	...	...	...	...	
Infantry ditto, ...	1	1,071	...	2	2,280*	..	Detts. at Shahpoor and Wuzeerabad.	1	84[illegible]	...	...	...	...	
Noorpoor and Kangra.														
Foot Artillery, ...	...	...	...	1	10[illegible]	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	1,14[illegible]	..		...	...	...	Dett	45	...	
Dhurmsala.														
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...	1	...	1	665	...	Dett. at Kangra.
Peshawur.														
Horse Artillery, ...	2	222	12	...	5[illegible]	...		1	8[illegible]	6	...	23	...	
Foot Arty., 2 Batteries and Head Quarters, ...	5	426	12	...	15[illegible]	..		2	251	12	...	13	...	
Sappers and Miners, ...	...	6	...	1 Co.	11[illegible]	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	2	...	1	48[illegible]	...		1	22[illegible]	...	...	...	...	
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,	...	...	...	2	1 13[illegible]	...	Dett, at Barra & Mackeson.	...	...	...	2	739	...	
Infantry, ...	2	2,144	...	5	5,70[illegible]	..	Do. Do.	2	*2,12[illegible]	...	3	1,466	...	* Dett. at Nowshera.
Attock.														
Foot Artillery, ...	...	...	...	1	10[illegible]	..		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carried over. ...	40	12,310	72	85	19,06[illegible]	22		28	11,03[illegible]	70	14	9,394	...	

APPENDIX II.

D.—(*Concluded*).

Stations.	On 1st January 1857.						Remarks.	On 1st January 1862.						Remarks.
	Europeans.			Natives				Europeans.			Natives			
	No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.		No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	No. of Troops, Cos. or Regiments.	Actual strength, effective and sick, of all ranks.	No. of guns.	
Brought over, ...	40	12,310	72	85	19,063	22		28	11,038	70	14	9,384	...	
Sappers and Miners, ...	...	6	...	1 Co.	114	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...		Dett	161	...	Dett	210	....	
Shumshabad.														
Irregular Cavalry Regts., ...	....	....	....	1	566	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	
Campbellpoor.														
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	1	....	1	296	....	Dets. at Attock and Nowsherra.
Nowshera.														
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,	...	....	....	1	566	....	Detts. at Fort Mackeson, Goorhattee, Abozaie and Shubkuddur.	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Infantry Regiments, ...	1	1,069	....	1	1,140	....		Dett	22	....	Dett	69	....	
Rawul Pindee.														
Horse Artillery, ...	...	2	....	1	135	6		1	94	6	....	18	....	
Foot "	...	....	....	....	....	....		1	123	6	....	24	....	
Sappers and Miners, ...	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	5	....	2 cos	126	....	
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,	...	....	....	1	566	....		....	....	....	1	452	....	
Infantry Regiments, ...	1	1,071	....	2	2,280	....	Dets. at Murree and Attock.	2	1,446	....	....	....	....	

Murree.														
Convalescent Depot, ...	...	....	....	....	....	...		....	49	....	....	....	....	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	....	....	....	....	...		....	1	....	1	242	....	
Jhelum.														
Foot Artillery & Battery,...	...	2	....	1	102	(		....	....	....	....	....	....	
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,	...	....	....	1	566	...		....	....	....	....	....	....	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	....	....	2	2,280	...		....	....	....	....	....	....	
Dera Ishmael Khan.														
European Infantry, ...	...	....	....	....	....	...		Dett	100	....	....	....	....	
Dooaba Outposts.														
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,...	...	....	....	....	....	...		....	....	....	Dett	133	...	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	2	....	1	1,140	...	Dett. at Michnee & Abozaie.	....	....	....	....	183	...	
Moving in Divisions.														
Sirhind Division.														
Horse Artillery, ...	...	....	....	...	...	...		1	158	6	....	....	....	En route to M. Meer.
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,...	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....	....	....	
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	....	....	....	....	...		1 & Dett	*756	....	1	*616	...	* „ to Peshawur, * to Dugshaie, and Umballah.
Lahore Division.														
Foot Artillery, ...	...	....	....	....	....	...		1	96	....	....	19	....	En route to Peshawur.
Irregular Cavalry Regts.,	...	....	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	1	556	....	Do. do.
Infantry Regiments, ...	...	....	....	....	....	....		1	971	....	....	....	...	Do. Jullunder.
Peshawur Division.														
Cavalry Regiments, ...	...	....	....	....	....	....		Dett	11	....	....	....	....	C. in Chiefs' escort en route to Peshawur.
Infantry „ ...	...	....	....	....	....	...		....	....	....	1	585	....	
Total of Regiments according to full strength, ...	34	14,467	72	59	47,427	36								
Deduct.														
1-8th for invalids, Wanting to complete, &c., ...	...	1,808	....	....	5,928	...								
Total, ...	34	12,659	72	59	41,499	36		38	15,002	90	24½	12,855	....	

A. M BECHER, *Major General,*

Quarter Master General of the Army.

APPENDIX III.

MEMORANDUM ON CHOLERA AT MEEAN MEER.

The first case of cholera occurred in a company of the 51st K. O. L. I. which was occupying a Barrack in the Artillery Lines. This case occurred on the 6th August, and terminated fatally on the 7th. On the 8th, there were two more admissions, both of which terminated fatally on the same day. On the 8th, a man of the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade Bengal Horse Artillery was admitted into Hospital with cholera, and died the same day.

The dates of the first cases in each of the Regiments and Batteries at Meean Meer, were as follows :—

Troop Royal Horse Artillery, 7th August. Most cases on the 22nd; last case 26th August.

Meean Meer Artillery Division, consisting of 1st Troop Bengal Horse Artillery, and 1st Company 3rd Battalion.—First case on the 8th August. At its height on the 15th ; last case 3rd September.

The 3rd Company 4th Battalion Bengal Artillery, quartered in the Fort, had only two admissions, one on the 28th August, the other on the 31st. This terminated fatally on the 1st September. It must be remembered that this company lost nearly half its number during the epidemic of 1856.

5th Bengal European Cavalry.—1st case on the 13th August. Disease at its height on the 19th ; last case 4th September.

51st K. O. L. I.—1st case on the 6th August, at its height on the 21st, when there were 48 admissions, and 15 deaths. On the 22nd there were 29 admissions and 20 deaths ; last case 15th September.

Wing 94th Regiment.—First case 12th August, at its height 21st August ; last case 15th September.

Moving into Camp.

On the 16th August, the 1st Troop 2nd Brigade Bengal Artillery, marched to Shadera, and were accommodated in the Verandah round Jehangeer's Tomb. Punkahs were put up, and every thing done to make the men comfortable ; a decided improvement was observed in the health of the Troop, almost immediately the move had been made.

On the 17th, a wing 51st K. O. L. I., marched to Chubeel, on the Umritsur road.

On the 22nd the 1st Company 3rd Battalion, joined the Bengal Horse Artillery, at Shadera.

On the 23rd, the Troop marched to Choony, the first march on the Mooltan road.

On the 25th, the 59th Bengal Cavalry marched to Burkie, the first march on the road to Hurreekee ghat.

On the 26th, a detachment of the wing 94th, marched to Niyaz Beg, on the Mooltan road.

A small camp was formed for the 94th in Cantonments.

A camp was also formed at Ummer Sidhoo, on the Ferozepore road; this was also for the 51st.

One hundred men of detachment 51st quartered in the Fort moved out to Lehna Sing's Chownie, but the selection of this spot was not good, and two or three days after the detachment was moved to a higher piece of ground near the house of W. Kirke Esquire, Assistant Secretary Punjab Government. Mr. Kirke kindly gave up his house to be used as an Hospital; subsequently the men of this detachment were removed to Ummur Sidhoo.

On the 22nd August, the large Infantry Hospital in the Cantonment was abandoned, and several of the empty Barracks turned into Hospitals; one or two of these speedily became so offensive that they too had to be vacated.

On the 22nd September, the Troops began to return to Quarters, the Barracks and Hospitsls having been thoroughly cleaned and white washed, and the wood work in the Hospitals painted.

In abstract which is attached is shown the number of admissions and deaths in each corps.

It is to be remarked that Meean Meer has only twice been visited by cholera, *viz.* in 1856 and 1861; on each occasion the first case occurred on the 6th August.

During the epidemic of 1861, medical assistance was sought from all neighbouring stations; at one time there were 22 Doctors with the different detachments.

RETURN SHOWING NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS AND DEATHS FROM CHOLERA AMONGST THE TROOPS AT MEEAN MEER, DURING AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1861.

MEEAN MEER, 24TH JUNE 1862.

CORPS.	STRENGTH.			ADMISSIONS.			DEATHS.			REMARKS.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
E. Battery Royal Horse Artillery,...	183	6	3	19	2	1	16	2	1	
Artillery Division, Meean Meer, ...	158	19	27	20	1	1	14	1	1	
Head Quarters 3rd Company 4th Battalion Foot Artillery, ...	50	8	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	
5th Bengal European Cavalry, ...	221	5	2	42	...	...	31	...	...	
H. M.'s 51st K. O. L. I., ...	1,000	58	73	430	28	26	249	14	18	
,, 94th Regiment, ...	538	22	22	245	5	4	171	4	4	
TOTAL, ...	2,150	118	134	758	36	32	482	21	24	

F. B. NORMAN, *Captain*,
Depy. Assist. Quarter Master General.

APPENDIX IV.

PUNJAB CONTRIBUTIONS TO EXHIBITION OF 1862.

FROM T. H. THORNTON, ESQ., Secretrary to the Central Committee for the Punjab, to A. W. DOWLEANS, ESQ., Secretary to the Central Committee of Bengal, for Exhibition of 1862.

1. I have the honor to forward herewith the classified catalogue of the Punjab collection.

Owing to the shortness of the notice, thei ndisposition, at first, of the native traders to contribute, and, until latterly, the want of funds to purchase articles, the collection is not so good or so complete as it might otherwise have been: but enough, I trust, has been collected to give the world a better idea than heretofore of the produce and manufactures of the Punjab.

2. There is no doubt that the province, from its climate and situation, is itself capable of supplying a great variety of useful products. It comprises within its limits a hill region, with an almost European climate, suitable for the growth of tea, and peopled largely by pastoral tribes, who keep vast flocks of sheep of superior breeds; a submontane region of great fertility; and, to the south-west, a sandy, and, in parts, an almost desert tract, but one possessing in its Doabs, or country between the rivers, large fields of grazing ground. But the province is, further, the channel through which flows a considerable trade* with the countries north of the Himalayas, viz., with Yarkand and Chanthan, in Chinese Tartary, viâ Kúlú and Rampúr, in the Kangra hills; and with Kabul, Kandahar, and Bokhára, viâ Peshawur and Dera Ismael Khan. Hence, in addition to its native products, in the Punjab may be obtained, (to use the language of Abulfazl, the historian

* The Punjab Government is preparing an account of the trade between the Punjab and Central Asia; all the information contained in these pages relative to that trade is derived from the returns on which the report is based.

of the reign of Akbar) the "choicest productions of Iran, Turan, and Hindustan."

3. But, for the present, as far as the European market is concerned, its treasures are, to a great extent, sealed up, and must remain so until the establishment of safe and cheap communication with the sea, or the creation of a local demand.

4. At the present time there are only two articles of raw produce exported to any extent in the direction of Europe, viz., *Saltpetre* and *Oil seeds*; but the export of wool is increasing, and it is to be hoped that in a few years flax and hemp will become one of the staples of the export trade of the province; and should communications be rendered more cheap and certain, there seems no reason why the Punjab should not be the means of supplying the European market with wheat and barley, silk, borax, indigo, and other articles of commercial value; and with the increase of the number of European residents, we may look for the time when the Punjab may have its own iron works, and supply its own wines, as it has already begun to supply its own tea.

5. The following are believed to be the principal METALS AND MINERALS:—

Gold is found in minute scales in the sandstones of the Salt Range, a lower range of hills running parallel to the Himalayan chain, between the rivers Indus and Jhelum; it is also found in small quantities in the sands of the Indus, Jhelum, Beeas, and Sutlej; but the occupation of gold washing is not very remunerative, amounting, on an average, to not more than from 3d. to 6d. a day; and the proceeds of the annual lease of gold washings amounted, last year, to but £84. Gold dust is also imported from Elchi, in Khotan.

Iron is found in considerable quantity, and of a very fine description, (the magnetic), closely resembling the Swedish, in the Himalayas, about

30 miles north-east of Dharmsala, in the Kangra district; close to the sanatarium of Dalhousie, in the native States of Mundi and Kotkhai; in the Sulymani range, near Kolachi, on the western frontier of the Punjab. In all these places mines are worked; but iron is also to be found in the Salt Range, in the Afridi hills to the west of Peshawur, and in the Mewatti hills of the Gúrgaon district. But there is one great obstacle to the successful working of iron mines in all these localities, viz., the absence of coal. In the year 1858 sixty bars of Kangra iron were sent to England, in order to ascertain the quality of the metal, and its value in the European maket. On being tested at the Atlas works of Messrs Sharp, Stewart, & Co., of Manchester, while the best English iron yielded at a pressure of about 56,000 lbs. to the square inch, the Kangra iron, in the state in which it was received, required a force of 61,300 lbs. per square inch to break it; and, after being hammered in Manchester, sustained a pressure of 71,800 lbs. The quality was considered "equal to that of Yorkshire iron." At present, however, its cost in Kangra, about 30 miles from the mine, is no less than £14 a ton.

Lead is found in Kulu and elsewhere, but the working of the mines has not proved sufficiently remunerative to encourage further efforts in this direction.

Copper Ore is found in small quantities in the Salt Range.

Antimony.—Vast quantities of Antimony have been found by Major Hay in the Himalayan region of Spiti. Trisulphuret of Antimony is imported from Kabul, and is said to be found in small quantities in the Salt Range.

Plumbago.—A mine of what is reported to be Plumbago was discovered near a village called Sona, in the Goorgaon district, last year. The Plumbago is said to be found "in masses of variable size, and in general quite detached, though, in some cases, the rock all round is full of Plumbago, mixed with finely divided micaceous particles."

Lignite—is found in several places in the Kangra district, in Kashmir, in the Murree hills, and in the Salt Range. Some of it answers well for fuel, but it is found in too small quantities, and is for the most part too inaccessible, to be of any commercial value. The natives do not use it for fuel, but, under the name of *Salajit* or *Sangi momiai*, it is used medicinally. Taken internally it is said to accelerate the cure of wounds and ulcerations.

Salt.—There are five salt mines worked by Government in the Salt Range, one at Kalabagh, across the Indus, and several in the Kohat district, and the supply from these sources may be said to be inexhaustible. An excise duty of 3 rupees per maund of 80 lbs. is charged upon all salt sold; and the revenue derived from this source amounted in 1860-61 to upwards of £280,000. The salt mines are the means of supplying the traders of the Punjab with a kind of paper currency. By payment of the regulated price at any of the Punjab treasuries, a warrant for the delivery of so much salt at the mines may be obtained. These documents are transferable, and pass from hand to hand like bank notes.

6. Among the CHEMICAL PRODUCTS of the Punjab may be mentioned *Alum*, which is manufactured from a black shale found principally at Kalabagh, on the Indus, where some 430 tons are annually turned out, and sold at about £7 16s. a ton. The process of its manufacture is almost identical to that employed in European Alum works.

Native *Sulphur* is found at Kafir Kot, on the Indus, and Kotki, in the Salt Range, and near Rasalghur, on the right bank of the Indus. It is frequently associated with *Petroleum*, which, from this circumstance, is called in the vernacular *Gandak ka Tel*, or *Oil of Sulphur*. Specimens of the Petroleum of the Salt Range have been sent home to Messrs Price & Co., patent candle manufacturers, who import it largely from Burmah and America. Their last report was unfavorable, as they complain that the Petroleum was impure. As yet, however, the supply has never been worked, but systematic experiments are about to be made

by the Local Government. It is calculated that Petroleum can be supplied at Kalabagh, on the Indus, at £8 16s. a ton.

Borax, (Vern, Sohága, or *Tinkál)* is found in great quantities in the valley of Púga, in Ladak, and in Chinese Tartary, on the edges and shallows of salt lakes. It is imported on the backs of sheep and goats, viâ Rampoor and Sultanpoor, into the plains. 486 lbs. of refined Borax, sent experimentally to England in 1858, realized £7 9s. Its cost at Kangra was £5 17s. 8d. The present price at Lahore for unrefined Borax is 3d. a lb.

Gypsum (Vern Gach) is found in the Salt Range, in the neighbourhood of Pind Dadan Khan; it is found also in the Sulymani range, near Dera Ismael Khan. Some of the ranges in Spiti and adjoining parts are composed almost entirely of Gypsum, and I believe it exists largely in the Dhurmsala range.

Saltpetre is found in considerable quantity in many parts of the Punjab, especially on the sites of old villages and towns; but it is produced in greatest abundance in the districts of Shahpore, Goojerat, Mooltan, and Jhung, from which districts a brisk export trade with Kurrachee is carried on.

Sal-Ammoniac (vernacular *Nausadar*) is manufactured from old brick kilns, especially in the district of Thanesur.

Sulphate of Soda (vernacular *Kaller Nún*), is found almost everywhere, giving the surface of the soil the appearance of being covered with hoar frost. Formerly an impure salt was manufactured from this substance, and consumed by the lower classes, especially in the Mooltan district. An impure Carbonate of Soda, called in the vernacular *Sajji*, is manufactured from the ashes of various species of the Salicorne tribe—called in the vernacular *Lana*—in the districts of Umritsur, Googaira, Sirsa, &c., and is used largely by dyers, and in the manufacture of soap.

7. The collection of MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES is a selection from a much larger collection made, at the request of the Central Committee, by Dr. Burton Brown, Chemical Examiner for the Punjab, and Professor of Chemistry at the Lahore Medical College. As that gentleman is preparing a separate memorandum on this subject, I pass it over without further remark.

8. But few samples of CLASS 3 (SUBSTANCES USED FOR FOOD) have been sent, as there are few articles of such special interest as would justify the great expense of their transmission. The staple articles of food in the plains are, as in Hindustan, Wheat, Barley, Indian Corn; Millets, such as Joar, Bajra, (*Penicellaria Spicata*); various kinds of Pulses, such as the Chickpea, the *phaseolus radiatus*, or *Moth*; the *phaseolus mungo* (*moong*); the common bean; the seeds of the *bhindi*, (*hibiscus esculentus*), &c., &c. In the upper hills the staple food of the lower classes is the farinaceous seed of a kind of amaranth called *chaulai*. No samples of Himalayan *Teas* have been included in the Punjab collection, because they have been included in a separate and special collection made by Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling. But it may be of interest to mention that there are now, in addition to the Government Tea plantation at Holta, tea-planting concerns established by companies, and several by private individuals.

No *Wines* are made in the Punjab, although the vine is successfully cultivated.

A *Spirit* called *Daru*, drunk by the lower classes and Sikhs, is distilled from the bark of the *acacia arabica* and sugar; and another from dried grapes.

Various *extracts*, such as *Gulab*, or rose water: *bedmashk*; *saunf ka arag*, or extract of aniseed, are used, chiefly as cooling drinks in the hot weather.

9. I proceed to CLASS 4, or SUBSTANCES USED IN MANUFACTURES.

Oil seeds.—The constantly increasing demand for these, especially from France, has given a very great stimulus to their production of late years, especially that of *Til* or *Sesamum*, and the seeds of the mustard and rape tribe. They are largely exported, viâ Kurrachee, to Europe.

Indigo.—The dyes of the Punjab were celebrated in the time of Alexander the Great, and amongst them Indigo has been manufactured from time immemorial in the districts of Mozuffurghur, Mooltan, and the countries west of the Indus, called the Derajat. It is exported, but not to any great extent, in the direction of Affghanistan. The article as at present prepared, is quite unfitted for the European market, but under proper superintendence it might be produced of the finest quality, and to almost an unlimited extent.

Raw Silk.—Almost all the raw silk used in the Punjab is produced in Bokhara, but it is not improbable that the sub montane districts of the Punjab were formerly silk producing countries, as we know that in the time of Justinian silk was produced in Sirhind. A series of experiments* was made a few years ago by the Government of the Punjab, with a view of ascertaining whether silk worms could be successfully reared in the plains, but the experiment was a failure; the heat and want of sufficient moist food having rendered the worms nearly unproductive. Mr. Cope, of Amritsar, who originated the experiment, has, however, again tried it, with some success. Specimens of silk produced by him at Amritsar are included in the collection.

Wools.—The following woollen substances are used in the Punjab :—

(1.) *Pushm*, or shawl wool, properly so called, being a downy substance found next the skin and below the thick hair of the Thibetan goat. It is of three colors—white, drab, and dark lavender *(Fúsha)*. The best kind is produced in the semi-chinese provinces of Tarfan and

* Revenue Report for 1860-61.

Kichar, and exported viâ Yarkand to Kashmir. All the finest shawls are made of this wool, but as the Maharaja of Kashmir keeps a strict monopoly of the article, the Punjab shawl weavers cannot procure it, and have to be content with an inferior kind of *Pushm* produced at Chanthan, and exported viâ Leh to Amritsar, Nurpur, Lodianah, Jelalpor, and other shawl weaving towns of the Punjab. The price of white *Pushm* in Kashmir is (for uncleaned), 2s., 3s. to 4s. a lb.; do. cleaned 6s. to 7s.; of *Túsha* do., uncleaned, 2s to 3s. a lb.; cleaned, 5s. to 7s.

(2.) *The fleece of the "Dúmba" sheep of Kabul and Peshawur.* This is sometimes called "Kabuli Pushm." It is used in the manufacture of the finer sorts of "chogas," an outer robe or cloak with sleeves, worn by Affghans and other Mahomedans of the western frontier. Specimens of these are included in the collection.

(3.) *Wahab Shahi*, or Kirmani wool, the wool of a sheep found in Kirman, a tract of country in the south of Persia, by the Persian Gulf. It is used for the manufacture of a spurious kind of shawl cloth, and for adulterating the texture of Kashmir shawls. Specimens of this wool will be found in the collection.

(4.) The hair of a goat common in Kabul and Peshawur; this is called *Pat*, and from it a texture called *Pattoo* is made.

(5.) *The woolly hair of the Camel*; from this a coarser kind of choga is made.

(6.) The wool of the country sheep of the plains.

Regarding the production of wool in the Himalayan or sub-Himalayan portions of the Punjab, I quote from last year's Revenue Report;—"There can be no doubt that the valleys of the Sutlej, Rávi, Chandrabhaga or Chenab, Nainsukh, and other tributaries of the Indus, supply grazing grounds not to be surpassed in richness and suitableness in any part of world. The populations inhabiting these are chiefly pastoral, but owing to sloth and

ignorance, the wool they produce is but small in quantity, full of dirt, and ill cared for in every way." The Government of the Punjab have made efforts to improve the breeds by the importation of Merino rams, but, hitherto, with but little success. However, a truss of Merino wool produced in Huzara, a hill district to the north-west of the Punjab, and sent to England in 1860, was there valued at 1s. 6d. a lb.

Fibres.—The following are the principal fibrous plants in use in the Punjab, specimens of nearly all of which will be found in the collection :—

(1.) *The common Hemp, (Cannabis Sativa)*, vernacular, *Sann Bhang.*

This grows spontaneously everywhere in the submontane tracts, but is cultivated for the fibre only in the eastern portion of the Kangra and Simla hills. In 1859 an experimental consignment of two tons of Himalayan hemp was valued in the English market at from £30 to £32 a ton, and during the past year another larger consignment of hemp has been despatched at Government expense, at the request of the merchants of Dundee.

Sunn Proper. (*Crotolaria Juncea.*) This plant is extensively cultivated for its fibre, especially near rivers. Sunn prepared for the native market can be obtained at Lahore for £14 a ton.

(3.) *Sannokra (Hibiscus cannabinus.)* This is also abundant, but its fibre is inferior to that of the true hemp. Price at Lahore from £10 to £14 a ton.

(4.) *Múnj* (*Saccharum Moonja*). This is made from the outer sheath of a tall grass called *Sirki*, and is largely used for well ropes, tow lines, and for attaching buckets to the Persian water wheel, and in all cases where the rope is exposed to the action of water. The present price is from £5 to £8 a ton, but ordinarily it is much cheaper.

(5.) The stem of the *Mádar* plant (*Kalatropis gigantea.*) This is a plant abundant in all sandy districts, and yields a fibre called in

Madras "Yercum fibre." The fibre is very strong, but the trouble of preparing it prevents its being generally used, probably owing to its not being cultivated for the purpose, and consequently not abundant on any one spot. A downy fibre is also contained in the pod of the same plant, which requires no preparation, and might be obtained in large quantities at a very cheap rate. Here it is only used for stuffing pillows, but it might prove useful to manufacturers at home. A sample was taken to England lately by Captain Nicolls, Assistant Commissioner, and one manufacturer has offered to purchase a consignment at 6d. a lb. A carpet made of Madár fibre is included in the collection.

(6.) A fibre called *Chajjan* has recently come into use at Lahore, owing to the rise in the price of other fibres. It can be purchased at Lahore at from £8 to £10 a ton.

(7.) Ropes are also made of the fibrous bark of the *Phalsa* tree (*Grewia Asiatica*); occasionally of (8) Plantain leaves, and (10) a fibre called *Patta* is in common use in Peshawur, for the manufacture of ropes and matting. A kind of coarse matting called *Chitai* is also made out of (11) the grass called *Dibi*; and another called (12) *Bagar*, and (13) the kusha or sacred grass of the Hindoos, here called *Dab*, is sometimes used for this purpose.

(14.) *Flax* (vernacular *Alsi*) has long been grown for seed,* but never until late years for fibre. During the years 1855-65-57, the Agri-Horticultural Society of the Punjab took up the matter. A small quantity of Riga seed was imported and distributed among the peasants, with instructions as to the mode of cultivation: an agent of great practical experience was despatched to examine and report upon the qualifications of different districts for the growth of Flax; and a staff of natives werr trained by him to act as scutchers. In 1856 two tons of Flax, produced under his superintendence in the district of Goojranwalla, were

* It is mentioned by Strabo as one of the staples of this part of India.

sent to England, and were sold for £92 2s. 2d., realizing a net profit of 47 per cent. In 1857 eight cwt. of Flax, grown at Indoura, a tract of country in the Kangra district, bordering the Beeas, were sent home, and were valued at the high price of from £55 to £60 a ton.

In consequence of the success of these experiments, an association called the Belfast Indian Flax Association has been newly established, and they have sent out an agent to buy up Flax produce. He has made the district of Sealkote his head-quarters, and, as far as can be judged, has every prospect of ultimate success: and the natives are now beginning to see that "there is a day of large profit before them, and join heartily in the movement."

Cotton is grown largely in the Punjab, chiefly for home consumption, but the soil is generally not so suited for cotton as the basaltic soils of central and western India. Still, there is no doubt, from experiments which have been made, that the Punjab is capable of producing cotton suitable for the English market. But efforts to secure it must not be confined to making speeches at Manchester. The only practical plan is to depute persons of skill and capital to teach the people the best mode of preparing the cotton, and to buy up the produce on the spot. Specimens of cotton from the principal cotton growing districts of the Punjab have been included in the collection, and also a specimen of cotton grown from American seed, in the Dera Ismael Khan district. The localities best suited for the growth of cotton are the sub-montane districts of Umballa, Hooshyarpoor, Goojerat, and Peshawur; but, with irrigation, it might be produced almost everywhere. From official retnrns published in the Punjab Gazette of the 28th August 1861, it would appear that altogether about 4,67,513 acres are under cotton cultivation in the Punjab and its dependencies. The average produce per acre of cleaned cotton varies from 50 to 150 lbs. Its price varies from 2d. to 4½d. per lb.: the whole cotton produced per annum amounts to 20,000 tons, of which not more than 3,500 tons are exported.

The time of sowing varies from February in the south, to the middle of June in some of the northern districts. The flowering commences according to locality between August and December; the picking follows about a month after the flowering, and continues at intervals for two months.

10.—THE MANUFACTURES OF THE PUNJAB.—In the time of the Emperor Akbar, the Punjab, and especially Lahore, was celebrated for its manufactures; but owing to the anarchy and desolation which followed the death of Aurangzíb, and the dissolution of the Mogul empire, the manufactures greatly declined, and the artisans fled to safer localities.

The staple manufactures of the Punjab are its silks, shawls, and other woollen fabrics; and in some districts the preparation of goat and otter skins is carried on on a large scale. Other manufactures, of less commercial importance, are brocades, carpets, coarse cloths, and paper making. The *Arts* are, in the Punjab, at a somewhat low ebb. Ivory carving is practised at Umritsur and Lahore, but the workmanship is inferior. The art of *koftgari*, or inlaying steel with gold, is practised with some success at Goojrat, and Kotli in the Sealkote district.

Pâk Puttun, in the Googaira district, is known for its lacquered tables, toys, and other articles of turnery; Kangra for its enamelled silver ornaments; Kashmir for its papier mâche, and Delhi for its jewellery and delicate paintings on ivory.

Silk Manufacture.—The principal places of silk manufacture are the cities of Peshawur, Lahore, Amritsur, Mooltan, and the capital of the neighbouring state of Bahawulpore. The silks of the latter place are considered the best, and the next those of Mooltan. Specimens of the silk manufacture of all these places have been included in the collection.

Shawl Manufacture.—This is now by far the most important manufacture in the Punjab, but thirty years ago it was almost entirely con-

fined to Kashmir. At the period alluded to, a terrible famine visited Kashmir, and, in consequence, many of the shawl weavers emigrated to the Punjab, and settled in Amritsur, Núrpûr, Dinanuggar, Tilaknath, Jelapûr, and Lodianah, in all of which places the manufacture continues to flourish.

The best shawls of Punjab manufacture are manufactured at Amritsur, which is also an emporium of the shawl trade. But none of the shawls made in the Punjab can compete with the best shawls made in Kashmir itself; *first*, because the Punjab manufacturers are unable to obtain the finest species of wool; and *secondly*, by reason of the inferiority of dyeing, the excellence of which in Kashmir is attributed to some chemical peculiarity in the water there.

On receipt of the raw *pushm*, or shawl wool, the first operation is that of cleaning it. This is done generally by women. The best kind is cleaned with lime and water, but ordinarily the wool is cleaned by being shaken up with flour.

The next operation is that of separating the hair from the *pushm*; this is a tedious operation, and the value of the cloth subsequently manufactured varies with the amount of care bestowed upon it. The wool, thus cleaned and sorted, is spun into thread with the common "charka," or native spinning machine. This is also an operation requiring great care. White *pushmina* thread of the finest quality will sometimes cost as much as £2 10s. a lb.

The thread is next dyed, and it is then ready for the loom, a model of which is included in the collection.

The shawls are divided into two great classes.

(1.) Woven shawls called "*tili walah*."

(2.) Worked shawls.

Shawls of the former class are woven in separate pieces, which are,

when required, sewn together with such precision that the suture is imperceptible. These are the more highly prized of the two.

In worked shawls the pattern is worked with the needle upon a piece of plain pushmina.

A woven shawl made at Kashmir, of the best materials, and weighing 7 lbs., will cost in Kashmir as much as £300. Of this amount, the cost of the material, including thread, is £30; the wages of labor, £100; miscellaneous expenses, £50; duty, £70.

Besides shawls, numerous other articles of dress, such as chogas, or outer robes; ladies' opera cloaks; smoking caps, gloves, &c., are made of pushmina.

Latterly great complaints have been made by European firms of the adulteration of the texture of Kashmir shawls, and there is no doubt that such adulteration is practised, especially by mixing up Kirmani wool with real pushm. In order to provide some guarantee against this, it has been proposed that a guild or company of respectable traders should be formed, who should be empowered to affix on all genuine shawls a trade mark, which should be a guarantee to the public that the material of the shawl is genuine pushm, especially as the Indian Penal Code provides a punishment for those who counterfeit or falsify trade marks. At Delhi shawls are made up of pushmina, worked with silk, and embroidered with gold lace.

A very delicate shawl is made of the wool of sheep found in the neighbourhood of Ladak and Kulu; the best wool is procurable in a village near Rampûr. in the Kangra hills, hence the shawl is known as the "Rampore Chadir."

Other woollen manufactures in the Punjab are Peshawur chogas, made of the wool of the Dumba sheep, and of camel's hair, and dresses made of pattu, or the hair of the Kabul goat.

Gold and Silver Wire Drawing, and Brocade Work, are carried on

at Lahore, Amritsur, Peshawur, and Delhi, but the trade must decline with the decline of the era of pageantry and tinsel, and the rise in the price of labor.

Koftgari is chiefly carried on in Gûjerat, and Kotli in the Sealkote district. It was formerly much in vogue for decorating armour, and the blades and hilts of swords, but the artizans now confine themselves chiefly to the manufacture of ornamental paper knives, caskets, and jewel boxes, &c., several specimens of which have been contributed by the Kotli artizans.

A rude *Cutlery* is manufactured at Wazírabad, in the Gûjranwallah district, and at Bhera, in the Shahpûr district, and there are many artizans in different towns in the Punjab who can make creditable imitations of English steel and iron work.

Carpets—Ornamental Carpets of thread, with a woollen, and sometimes with a silken pile, are made up in Mooltan, Peshawur, Umritsur, Bahawulpûr, and Kashmir. Those of Mooltan are perhaps the most celebrated. A handsome specimen of a Mooltan carpet, with the pile made of country wool, has been included in the collection; another also made of country wool, has been included, not so much for the intrinsic superiority of its manufacture, as on accouut of its being the work of Thug approvers and their families, in the Thuggee School of Industry, Lahore. A carpet with the pile of pushm, or shawl wool, and made up by convicts in the Lahore Central Jail, has been contributed by the Superintendent.

Cotton Fabrics.—With the exception of the Delhi lace, the cotton fabrics of the Punjab are in general very coarse; the best is that of Lodianah, called "Lodianah *khes*," which is exported in some quantities to Leh and Chanthban, in Chinese Tartary; and a mixed cotton and silk fabric, called *susí*, is made at Hoshyarpor and Jullander. The cotton *lungis* or scarfs of Peshawur and Huzara, are also in request,

and Bhabor, a village of the Jullandar district, has been celebrated in ancient times for its "ghatti." The manufactures of this place, however, have been nearly annihilated, like those of Dacca, by imports from England. In towns the cotton fabrics of Manchester are rapidly superseding those of native texture, but the peasantry, for the most part, clothe themselves in coarse home-spun cotton cloths;—still, the first thing done by a well-to-do agriculturist is to clothe himself in English cotton. A book, with samples of the coarse cotton cloths worn by the peasantry, has been included in the exhibition.

Paper Making.—Paper is made, as in Europe, of rags, and also of palm leaves; *Sann*, or *crotolaria juncea.* In the Kangra district paper is made from the *gandhera*, or *daphne mezereum*, which is said to resist the ravages of the fish insect; and in the Shahpore district, of the downy pod of the Madar plant. The best paper is that of Sealkote, but there is no paper manufactured suitable for European markets.
